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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 157

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

YEAREND ROUNDUP OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

OW231800 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0716 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Yearend Roundup by XINHUA reporter: "1980--A Year of Changing Events (I)"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Dec (XINHUA)--The Poland Incident Captures World Attention

The Poland incident, which started in early July, has lasted for more than 5 months. With the danger of Soviet intervention, the incident has captured the attention of the whole world and has become a major event in international politics.

On 1 July, the Polish Government announced the expansion of sales of meat and meat products at negotiated prices, which triggered a workers' strike. More than 30 big and small cities and more than 4,000 plants were affected by the strike, which lasted for over 2 months and was joined by more than 600,000 people. This was the largest and longest strike with the greatest number of strikers since the founding of Poland. The striking workers had the support of peasant, intellectual and religious circles.

The striking workers did not take to the streets, parade nor resort to violent actions. They raised 21 political and economic demands, the most important of which was the establishment of an "independent and self-governing trade union."

The Polish authorities were very discreet and restrained in handling the strike. It was officially declared that the strike was "a large-scale protest by the workers. It does not oppose socialism, but opposes the disruption of socialist principles." It was stressed that "there is no way to settle the conflict other than by political solution."

This strike led to a major reshuffle in the Polish party and government. Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, and Premier Piotr of the government were forced to step down and were replaced by Kania and Pinkowski. In late August and early September, the Polish authorities made an important concession and reached an agreement with the workers to basically satisfy the workers' demands, especially the demand for establishing an independent and self-governing trade union.

This incident showed that the errors in economic construction principles and policies in the past 10 years since Gierek took power had resulted in serious economic difficulties and that the various malpractices in the political and

economic systems in the past--lack of democracy, overconcentration of power, bureaucratism and cadres' special privileges--had led to serious political, economic and social crises of the nation. The people demanded that this situation change.

The new Polish party leadership headed by Kania has, since it took over power in September this year, gradually settled scores with the previous leaders for their errors, summed up experiences and lessons over the past 10 years and initially presented a line for reformation, the main substance of which is, reforming the economic system, expanding social democracy, consolidating the party organization, formulating new party rules and restoring the people's faith in the party.

The previous Polish trade union--the Central Council of Trade Unions--has decided to stop its activities. The newly established independent and self-governing "Solidarity" trade union now boasts a membership of 10 million. (Poland has 12 million workers.) To shake off the crises and safeguard social stability, "Solidarity" has repeatedly asked workers not to go on striking and has stressed that "it is time for the people to compromise and be reconciled."

Recently, atmosphere in Poland has relaxed somewhat. No strikes have been reported. However, Poland still faces many difficulties, a pileload of social problems and a serious economic situation. The turmoil in recent months has resulted in new economic losses. Poland cannot effectively and thoroughly extricate itself from the crises within a short period. It will have to make arduous efforts. For some time, however, the dark clouds of foreign intervention have loomed in the sky above Poland. There even exists the threat of an armed intrusion. The Soviet Union has massed large quantities of troops around Poland, blocked the borders, carried out military exercises and made frequent military movements. Meanwhile, it has mobilized its propaganda machine to concentrate its attack on the "anti-socialist forces" in Poland. Arbitrarily referred to the process of trade union reform in Poland as "having an antisocialist trend" and quoted by other remarks to threaten that it would not "remain indifferent to the fate of people's Poland."

In the face of the threat of armed intervention, the Polish people have taken a stand of "uniting to safeguard their national sovereignty and survival." The political parties, the government, the church and the "Solidarity" trade union in Poland have appealed one after another for maintaining the stability of the country and for "being responsible to the fate and future of the nation." They have explicitly stated their stand that Poland "has the right to solve its own problems by itself" and opposes any foreign interference. "This is because we are Poles first"--this remark has become the common voice of the Polish authorities, trade unions, church and people of all walks of life. All countries in the world have shown great concern for the situation in Poland, and many of them have warned against interference in Poland and have stated that Polish affairs should be handled by the Polish people themselves.

The Flames of War in the Gulf

In the Middle East 1980 was a turbulent year. The Arab-Israeli dispute has continued, and the flames of war have been kindled in a Gulf region that abounds in petroleum. The Soviet Union has seized this opportunity to infiltrate into this strategic area step by step, and the United States has been doing its best to

mediate the Arab-Israeli dispute in an effort to secure its position in the Middle East. New contradictions have cropped up among the countries in the Middle East. They have complicated the crisis-ridden situation even more.

A war broke out between Iraq and Iran 3 months ago, and the flames of war have not been extinguished yet. The Iraqi-Iranian war is not accidental, for there are longstanding antagonisms between them. Iraq announced the abrogation of the Iraqi-Iranian boundary agreement on 17 September 1980 and launched an air attack on Iran's 10 airfields and air force bases at the same time on 22 September, thus starting the military clash between the two countries. In this war the focus of which is on the control of the Shatt al-'Arab, both sides have used ground, naval and air forces and various types of modern weapons to concentrate their attacks on each other's military bases, industrial cities and major oil-producing areas. The war has not only caused enormous economic losses to both sides but has provided an opportunity for the two superpowers, especially the Soviet Union, to meddle in this region. This has caused great concern among the Gulf countries, as well as in the whole world.

Since it invaded Afghanistan at the end of last year, the Soviet Union has been pressing on toward the oilfields along the Gulf. Moreover, the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations resulting from the problem of the American hostages in Iran and the Soviet attempt to exploit this crisis have made the Gulf countries and other Western countries, whose interests are related to those of the Gulf countries, increasingly feel a threat to the security of the oilfields. This has forced them to take a series of measures to safeguard their own interests by stabilizing the situation in the Gulf. The United States has increased its military presence in the Middle East, and Western Europe has strengthened its relations with various Gulf countries. Despite all this, the Soviet Union has been pressing on step by step toward the Gulf oilfields and the United States has continued to suffer setbacks in this region. There is no indication that the Iraqi-Iranian war will end soon.

U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on the issue of Palestinian self-government first reached an impasse and then were suspended. In the past year Israel has brazenly announced its annexation of Jerusalem, has strengthened its occupation of Arab territories and has launched one large-scale attack after another on southern Lebanon, thus wrecking the peace talks. U.S. President Carter is partial to Israel. President-elect Reagan has announced a policy which is yet more partial to Israel--this has cast a shadow over a solution to the Middle East issue, especially the Palestine question. The initiative of West European countries in seeking a solution to the Middle East issue is restrained by the United States, and new contradictions have cropped up among some Arab countries in finding new ways to solve this issue. One example is that Syria which had just signed a "Friendship and Cooperation Treaty" with the Soviet Union massed troops along the Jordanian border, causing tension between the two countries for a time.

The 11th Arab Conference of heads of state was held in Amman in November, but the members of the "Rejection Front" as well as Lebanon and five other countries refused to attend. This has reflected new divisions and new associations in the Arab world. In the situation in which the two superpowers have been intensifying their rivalry with each passing day, the question of unity among the Arab states has become an increasingly serious one. The turbulent year of 1980 will soon be

over. Looking forward to the next year, the Middle East will be still full of intranquility. The rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States in this region will be more intensified. The struggle by the people in the Middle East, including the Palestinians, will not cease.

Unyielding Afghanistan

Soviet troops have invaded and occupied Afghanistan for 1 full year. The Soviet aggression has brought a catastrophe to the Afghan nation. In the country with a population of only 16 million, tens of thousands of people have been killed in cold blood, and more than 1 million people have become destitute and homeless and have fled abroad as refugees.

With a glorious tradition of resistance against aggression, the Afghan people who cherish freedom and independence have waged a heroic and tenacious struggle against the Soviet occupation troops. The Soviet Union has used 100,000 troops, aircraft, artillery, tanks and even gas to brutally suppress the Afghan people, but it still cannot wipe out the latter's resistance. When Soviet troops equipped with heavy weapons failed to prevail, they have changed their tactics by bringing in troops trained in antiguerrilla warfare, light weapons and equipment and more light tanks and armed helicopters. They have divided Afghanistan into eight war zones. In each a certain number of "commandos" is deployed.

In addition, the Soviet Union has also instructed the Karmal regime to organize a "security force" and send secret agents into the guerrillas to carry out sabotage activities. In the face of people's war, however, the Soviet Union has fared worse and worse for all its scheming and has not been able to change the situation on the battlefield. On the contrary, the Afghan resistance forces have become stronger and stronger through fighting and their scale of fighting and the range of their operations have continued to expand. Up to now, the Soviet troops have only controlled some cities, bases and the main lines of communication. Even those heavily guarded localities have often been attacked or harassed by guerrillas, not to mention the vast rural and mountainous areas where the guerrillas are very active.

The Afghan guerrillas have been organized on the basis of their religion and tribes. The guerrillas, with a broad mass base, have resistance against Soviet aggression as their common objective. Afghanistan is multinational Muslim country, and each nationality consists of a number of tribes. Almost every tribesman has a gun with which he or she defends himself or herself and goes hunting. A tribe is virtually an armed group. Since Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan, those tribes have risen in resistance against Soviet aggression. Officers and men of the Karmal regime have also defected to the guerrillas one after another. The activities of the guerrillas have extended to nearly all the 28 provinces of the country. They have coordinated with one another and have fought side by side, gradually strengthening their unity in the struggle.

In the past year Afghan Muslim guerrillas, taking advantage of favorable terrains and adopting flexible tactics, have frustrated Soviet troops' attacks and mopping-up operations one after another, have continuously raided their airfields and bases and have destroyed highways and bridges, thus wiping out a part of the enemy's strength and capturing large quantities of enemy weapons and supplies. According to statistics, Soviet troops have suffered more than 10,000 casualties.

the Karmal regime, even with the backing of Soviet bayonets, is very weak. All the departments of the regime are under the direct control of "Soviet advisers," and even Karmal himself is guarded by Soviet troops. There are numerous contradictions within the regime. The Parcham faction headed by Karmal excludes and hits at the Khalq party of former Prime Minister Taraki and Amin, which used to have greater strength in the government and the armed forces. The struggle between the two factions has often turned into bloody clashes. In their war against the guerrillas, Soviet troops have forced the government army to fight in the van. Unwilling to die for the Soviet Union or to slaughter their own compatriots, officers and men of the government army have revolted and crossed over or have deserted one after another. As a result, the government army has declined to 30,000 or 40,000.

By occupying Afghanistan and supporting the tottering puppet regime, the Soviet Union must spend several million U.S. dollars a day. The Soviet Union is bogged down in a protracted war of attrition in Afghanistan. The struggle by the Afghan people has thrown the Soviet Union's strategic plan into confusion. Thus, the Soviet Union has suffered setbacks in its attempt to advance south toward the Indian Ocean and the Gulf region, and the Afghan people have made contributions to the international struggle against hegemonism.

The Afghan people's struggle has won wide sympathy and support in the world. The United States and some Western countries have taken economic and trade sanctions against the Soviet Union. They also boycotted the summer olympic games in Moscow. The meetings by foreign ministers held in January and May of this year by the 43-member Organization of Islamic Countries' Conference adopted two resolutions supporting the Afghan people's struggle and calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan. This year's UN General Assembly, with the majority of 111 votes, once again adopted a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The Soviet Union is now isolated diplomatically.

The Soviet Union has fallen into the mire in Afghanistan, but it still has no intention of giving up. During his recent visit to India, Brezhnev once again said that the Soviet Union was not planning to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. The Afghan people will certainly continue to wage their struggle against aggression ever more tenaciously in the coming year. With the support of the people of various countries, they are bound to win the final victory of the struggle against aggression.

A Year During Which Vietnam Has Been Beset With Difficulties Both at Home and Abroad

In 1980 the Kampuchean people made important progress in their persistent struggle against Vietnamese aggression. The Lao people have also taken up arms to resist the Vietnamese aggressors. As a result of its aggression and expansion, Vietnam has been beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and has found the going tougher and tougher. At the beginning of the 1979-1980 dry season, a large number of Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea were massed to launch large-scale "mopping-up" operations in an attempt to wipe out Democratic Kampuchea's resistance forces at one stroke. At that time, some people in the world worried lest Democratic Kampuchea's armed forces would not be able to withstand the Vietnamese offensive

and to hold on. The facts over the past year have proved that the Kampuchean national army and guerrillas have gone through another rigorous test and that they have not only withheld the Vietnamese offensives but have grown in strength.

While leading the guerrilla war against Vietnamese aggression, the government of Democratic Kampuchea has also taken a series of measures to correct its past erroneous policies, has set forth the political program of the patriotic and democratic front of the great national union and has reorganized the government. These measures have received support from people of all walks of life and strengthened national unity with the objective of making concerted efforts to resist Vietnamese aggression. These measures have also received international support.

What Vietnam now faces in Kampuchea is increasingly strong resistance forces. The main force of the Kampuchean national army and guerrillas has expanded to 50,000 to 60,000, whose fighting capacity has continually increased. They have not only wiped out platoons and companies of Vietnamese troops on the march, but attacked and occupied one stronghold after another guarded by platoons or companies of Vietnamese troops since the beginning of the 1980-1981 dry season. Guerrilla activities have now spread throughout Kampuchea, and guerrillas in the southwestern, northwestern, northern, central and northeastern areas have gradually linked up. Guerrillas have also launched surprise attacks on enemy troops in Phnom Penh, Kompong Chan and other cities.

By invading Kampuchea and occupying Laos, Vietnam has set up the "Indochina Federation" without hanging out its shingle in an attempt to dominate Southeast Asia. However, prospects for its hegemonistic cause are not so bright. It has already bogged down in a protracted war in Kampuchea, and its 200,000-odd aggressor troops have fallen into a mire. Even Laos, which is occupied by 50,000 Vietnamese troops, is not a paradise where the Vietnamese hegemonists can do as they please. Since early this year, the Lao people's struggle against Vietnamese occupation and the Lao authorities, which have further thrown themselves into the laps of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, has made tremendous progress. Guerrillas fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors are very active in various areas from upper to lower Laos. The anti-Vietnamese armed forces of various groups are gradually strengthening their unity. This is an inevitable trend in which the Lao people are safeguarding their national independence and opposing colonial rule.

As a result of its wantonly carrying out military aggression and expansion, the Vietnamese authorities have been beset by unprecedented difficulties both at home and abroad. In its war of aggression, Vietnam has been expending large amounts of its limited manpower, material and financial resources. As a result, the Vietnamese economy, which had already been riddled with gaping wounds, has been facing a yet worse crisis. Vietnam's military spending for 1979 accounted for 47 percent of its total expenditure. The 5-year plan for post-war economic recovery has failed. Vietnam originally planned to have its grain output reach 20 million tons. But in recent years, it has remained at 12 or 13 million tons a year. Its industrial production has remained stagnant or even dropped. In Vietnam, all business has languished, commodities are in very short supply, the market is slack and prices are soaring. The broad masses of people are suffering tremendously. Cases in which people rise to oppose the war of aggression abroad and the oppression and exploitation of the people at home have occurred frequently.

Vietnam's policy of aggression and war has not only aggravated its political and economic crises at home but has made itself notorious and extremely isolated in the world. This year the UN General Assembly, with the overwhelming majority of 97 to 23, once again adopted a resolution calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. This is effective proof. (To be continued).

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN PRESIDENT ASSESSES CURRENT SESSION

OW180712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] United Nations, 18 Dec (XINHUA)--The UN General Assembly "has significantly proven the fact that the United Nations has become a mirror of the harsh realities of our world today, reflecting obvious political, economic, national and ideological differences," said Rudiger Von Wechmar, president of the current session of the UN General Assembly, at a press conference here today.

Sizing up the current session which suspended yesterday, he said "in many important fields, this assembly has given proof that it was able to come to grips with problems that at the outset may have seemed insurmountable. In trying to solve these problems, a greater degree of consensus was reached than expected."

"Certain recent developments in different parts of the world including the war between Iran and Iraq, the situation in Afghanistan and in Southeast Asia gave rise to our concern," he noted.

He said "the question of the Middle East ranks among those that continue to carry a potential threat to international peace and security. Renewed efforts are still to be made in order to bring about a just and equitable solution to this problem."

On the question of Namibia, he said "the decision of the General Assembly to postpone the debate on Namibia hopefully has contributed substantially towards an independent, sovereign Namibia through free elections supervised by the United Nations," he held.

Turning to global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development, he said that he was not in a position to offer a final text on procedures and agenda. But he hoped that "it will be possible to bring about a solution to the remaining questions."

CSO: 4020

OAU SECRETARY GENERAL REVIEWS 1980

OW011627 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--Edem Kodjo, secretary general of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.), expressed his deepest conviction that Africa would succeed in attaining its development objectives for the decade of the 1980s, according to a report from Addis Ababa.

Kodjo made the statement in a New Year message issued on 30 December 1980, by the secretariat of the O.A.U.

The secretary general noted that the target of setting up an African economic community by the year 2,000 as prescribed by the Lagos summit is an exercise that calls for a better organisation of Africa's regional spaces.

On the year's achievement, he cited the "resounding rebirth of Zimbabwe" which, he said, came as an irrefutable proof that the decolonisation policy is bearing its fruits. In this regard, he stated that Namibia and South Africa are where this same objective should be achieved.

Reviewing the situation in the past year, he expressed concern about the fratricidal fighting in Chad which imposed useless sacrifices on the people of Chad and their neighbors, and noted that in South Africa and Namibia, the racist Pretoria government still turns a deaf ear and is consolidating its inhuman regime of terror.

He hailed the initiatives of the African oil producing countries that have decided to earmark five percent of their production for Africa on account of its difficulties in supplies.

CSO: 4020

HUSAYN ON PALESTINIANS, CAMP DAVID

OW201942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1926 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus, 20 Dec (XINHUA)--King Husayn of Jordan has declared that Jordan is "of the Arabs and for the Arabs," and that its destiny and its honour lie in waging "all the battles of the Arabs nation in defence of its character," according to a report from THE JORDAN TIMES today.

In an interview with the Paris-based Arabic magazine "AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI," Husayn said Jordan is "for Palestine and its people" and for the "central cause" of the Arabs, namely the Palestinian cause. Jordan would maintain this position until the Palestinian people regained their rights, the king affirmed.

Asked whether a date had been fixed for his meeting with U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan and whether at that meeting he would speak on behalf of a group of Arab officials, King Husayn replied: "The only thing that has happened is that President-elect Reagan has expressed his desire to meet with me soon after he assumes office as president of the United States. Naturally, I welcomed this. But no date has been fixed for this meeting. And we have not discussed with the new U.S. administration any political questions or anything else, but if I go to the United States, I will speak about my country and on bilateral relations. As I have always done, I will defend the position of my nation, its causes and rights as much as I can."

The king added: "In my opinion, the Camp David process is finished after failing to achieve anything in the way of establishing a just and durable peace in this part of the world. Continuation of the attempts to revive Camp David can lead to absolutely no positive results."

Asked if he envisaged a particular way to resolve the Middle East crisis, the king said: "There is no specific visualisation. However, my position has been constant and clear since the beginning: namely that the Palestinians should exercise their right in formulating a just and durable peace in this area through their sole, legitimate representative--the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Furthermore, the Palestinian people should exercise their full rights on their national soil, and choose what they want in an atmosphere of freedom after the elimination of the occupation. These are the bases upon which peace in this part of the world can be built. And I cannot find any other alternative."

"We believe that the Palestinians should be the basic and major element in any solution of the Palestinian issue. We will help them and cooperate with them. This is a duty but we will not replace them," he added.

CSO: 4020

FOREIGN OFFICIALS' COMMENTS ON USSR'S GULF PROPOSAL

Omani Paper Scores Proposal

OW191328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1312 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 18 Dec (XINHUA)--"It is hard to see the Brezhnev declaration as anything else than window-dressing designed to deflect criticism from the invasion of Afghanistan and the genocidal campaign now being waged there by the Soviet forces and those remaining in the Karmal puppet government," says "TIMES OF OMAN" in an editorial today.

The editorial, commenting on Brezhnev's Gulf security proposal put forward last week, points out, "Brezhnev has made similar proposals before, and has signed treaties promising to bring them into effect... If he is honest in his claim that the USSR has no ambitions whatever in the region round the Gulf, let him back it by a unilateral removal of all Soviet forces from the region."

It goes on to say, "The greatest threat to the Gulf states is the huge Soviet base in South Yemen....Next comes the Soviet force presently occupying Afghanistan, which could be rapidly reinforced and which is even now a grave threat to the stability of Iran and Pakistan. Even the Soviet bases in Caucasia are within very brief flying time of the Gulf."

The editorial notes, "All who live in the Gulf well know that the Soviet Union has made considerable progress in the encirclement of the Gulf region and now threatens, unless checked, to complete the operation within the foreseeable future."

It considers, "What the people of the Gulf would like to experience, rather than mere words, would be a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and South Yemen and the complete dismantling of the bases in Socotra and near Aden."

"The states of the Gulf would be wise to continue their efforts to strengthen their own defences, and to reinforce the ties which bind them in cooperation for self-preservation," it concludes.

Muskie, FRG, French Comments

OW121700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie Thursday rejected Brezhnev's proposal on peace in the Persian Gulf area, according to Western press reports. Now in Brussels to attend the NATO foreign ministers and defence ministers meetings, Muskie described the proposal put forward by Brezhnev in New Delhi as "a fox in the chicken coop proposal."

"What he is saying to us in effect," Muskie said, "is now if you people will just leave the Gulf, forget your bases, eliminate your navies, and just leave the Gulf in our hands, we'll protect your security interests."

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said in an interview with Deutschlandfunk yesterday that the Soviet Union should get out of Afghanistan before making peace suggestions for the Gulf.

"Anyone who wants to make suggestions for this region to guarantee security must surely first end the occupation of Afghanistan," he said.

He added that the Soviet presence in Afghanistan did not fit into the picture of a regional settlement based on self-determination for all countries, and without self-determination there could be no solid peace.

Alois Ertes, foreign affairs spokesman of West Germany's opposition Christian Democrat parliamentary group, pointed out that Brezhnev's proposal is "old hat" aimed to deflect attention from the "war in Afghanistan" and from threats to the Gulf region by the Soviet Union itself, and to block access of the U.S. and its allies to the sea.

French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet told reporters in Brussels yesterday that the proposal was "not new." Afghanistan was in the Gulf region too, so "the two things (Western bases near the Gulf and Soviet troops in Afghanistan) cannot be considered separately," he said.

CSO: 4020

IRAN SUBMITS FINAL REPLY TO U.S. 18 DECEMBER

OW192016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1920 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--The Iranian Government submitted its final reply to the current U.S. proposition on the hostages' issue to the U.S. administration via the Algerian special envoy here yesterday, the PARS News Agency reported today.

The news agency quoted Behzad Nabavi, Iranian minister of state in charge of executive affairs as saying that the U.S. was asked to correlate its statements with one of the Iranian conditions regarding non-interference in the internal affairs of Iran.

In connection with the other three conditions of Iran the proposed undertakings of the U.S. Government had been recognised as generally acceptable, he added.

However, from the point of view of the Iranian Government, written promises with the signature of the U.S. president is not sufficient, the minister stressed, and adding, "It is required of the U.S. Government by the current proposition to deposit the frozen assets and gold of Iran in the Central Bank of Algeria in addition to signing the document."

"The endeavors and transfer of the assets to the Algerian Government must be prior to the release of the 52 hostages by the Iranian nation," the reply said.

As to other properties and assets of the government of Iran and those plundered by the ex-shah and his relatives, acceptable assurances must be given to the Algerian Government regarding the fulfillment of the undertakings.

CSO: 4020

CLASH BETWEEN IRANIAN GROUPS REPORTED

OW251847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 25 Dec (XINHUA)--A clash occurred here yesterday between followers of "Mojahedeen" and "an offensive group," causing one person dead and several others wounded, PARS News Agency reported today.

The violent conflict happened at 11 o'clock yesterday morning when the offensive group attacked one of the offices of the "Mojahedeen."

The revolutionary guards hurried to the scene and tried to separate the conflicting sides by shooting into the air.

Iranian leader Khomeyni, referring to the incident, condemned here today the "deviated groups" for "serving the United States and the Soviet Union."

Mahdavi-Kani, minister of the interior, denied the involvement of the revolutionary guards and the revolutionary committee in the clash. He said to the state radio's reporter this noon that it is the enemies who instigated the people to clash.

He added that it is up to the government to solve the problem. He asked the people to coordinate and make frequent contacts with the authorities.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLAND'S LECH WALESA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

OW180800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Dec (XINHUA)--Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Committee of the "Solidarity" independent trade unions, did not rule out the possibility of Soviet intervention in Poland, at a press conference today in the Polish port city of Gdansk.

Asked if he thought that the possibility of Soviet intervention no longer existed, Walesa said, "No, how can I know, just as I wouldn't know whether I am going to fall down before I go out of the door. If somebody wants to have a go, let him do it." He said that "Solidarity" did not pose any threat to anybody, adding, "We are in favour of socialism." He followed this up with the comment, "I do not worry about outside intervention, because I'm not afraid of anything."

Asked about his union's attitude towards the dissidents, he said, "We are trade unions and cannot be too politicized. We are opposed to those who seek for other goals by making use of the trade unions. But we cannot allow any groundless and unreasonable arrests."

He then went on to say that Jacek Kuron (head of the social self-defence committee) was an adviser to the trade unions, but was doing much more than the trade unions had asked him to do. Walesa then said, "We should protect him when he is working for us and we cannot do so when he is doing something private."

Asked about the attitude of "Solidarity" towards the "Solidarity" Farmers' Union, he stated that the new independent T.U. Organisation fully supported the farmers' demand for the establishment of a union, and hoped that its registration would be approved.

Referring to the relations of "Solidarity" with other trade unions, Walesa said that the other trade unions had only 10 percent of the total number of workers and employees whereas "Solidarity" has 85 percent. He said, "We will not contact them for the time being. We do not want to quarrel with them. In principle, we should have talks with all the unions, no matter how big their membership, as long as they are serving the workers. The pre-condition is that we must clearly know their stand."

Walesa declared that "Solidarity's" tasks for next year are to organize trade unions and for each factory to work out its own programme of action.

About the accessibility of the "Solidarity" to the mass media, the union leader said that within a month, "Solidarity" will produce its own nation-wide weekly newspaper, each big district will have its own printing-house for the publication of small newspapers, and the radio and television will run weekly trade union programmes.

CSO: 4020

PZPR'S KANIA REVIEWS SITUATION IN POLAND

OW311746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR], said today that "1980 is a difficult and disturbing year which has given much food for deep thought." He expected that 1981 would be a year when "the factors contributing to our national security and independence would grow stronger."

Kania made these remarks at the "Paris Commune" shipyard in the harbour city of Gdynia.

He inspected cities of Gdansk and Gdynia and laid a wreath at the newly-unveiled monument to shipyard workers killed in the 1970 strikes. Visiting the "Paris Commune" shipyard Kania met party's activists there.

The first secretary of the Party Central Committee told the ship-builders that the situation in Poland was still complicated and difficult. "In 1980" he said, "national income has fallen for the second year running and we should be prepared for a similar trend next year too." In order to maintain the people's present living standard, the government will cut investments drastically."

Kania declared that renovation in domestic politics and social life will continue. "The Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Party warned that there was a danger threatening the socialist renovation. This warning is still now of practical importance."

Dealing with the matters of trade unions, Kania said that the trade union "solidarity," as an organization, was a link of the chains of socialist democracy. The Polish authorities "unequivocally affirm its constructive attitude towards the trade unions and will seriously heed their voices."

He stressed that one should not forget the December incident in 1970. "Every effort should be made to see that no conflict between the authorities and the society will crop up and that no conflict should be solved by resorting to force," he added.

On the international situation, Kania said: "With every aggravation of the situation, the inner weakness of Poland will weaken the community," and "the socialist community constitutes the guarantee of the security of the Polish nation." Meanwhile, he continued, "Poland is interested in expanding its ties with other countries."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CALMER SITUATION IN POLAND VIEWED

OW191342 Beijing XINHUA in English 1321 GMT 19 Dec 80

["Round Up--Situation in Poland Calms Down"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Dec (XINHUA correspondent)--The situation in Poland as a whole has relaxed with no more strikes taking place throughout the country, production in some areas returning to normal and the people pledging to remain united, in trying to overcome the crises.

Since early last September, the new Polish leadership headed by Stanislaw Kania had begun to rectify errors committed by the former party leadership led by Edward Gierek and sum up the experiences and lessons of the past decade. It put forth a line of "socialist renovation" designed to overcome the political, economic and social crises. The new line has won support from party members and those outside the party who embrace the move to correct errors and carry out renovation in society and the economy.

To push through the line of renovation, the party and government set up an economic reform committee, strengthened the supervision of the National Assembly and the Supreme Control Committee over the government, improved relations between the United Workers' Party on the one hand and the democratic parties and the church on the other; relieved corrupt leading cadres of their posts; restored democratic centralism; fixed an 8-year term for state leaders, reorganised the trade unions and increased the role of workers, peasants, youth and women organizations. All these measures have been favourably received by the public.

To tide over the economic difficulties at an early date, the Central Committee of the United Workers' Party on 3 December appealed to the people for higher production and stability. Workers building the "Berhatof" power station, the largest in Poland, urged fellow workers to unite and respond to the party's call with concrete actions. The Organization of Farm Producers also pledged to produce more grains and meat for the state.

The United Workers' Party, the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party in a joint declaration called on all patriotic forces and the entire Polish people to form a broad action front. The government and the Catholid episcopate on 8 December called upon the entire Polish people to unite for the survival of the sovereign nation. Addressing the Congress of the United Peasants' Party on

13 December, leaders of the National Assembly, the United Workers' Party and the United Peasants' Party all reiterated that the Poles were able to solve their problems by themselves.

The independent and self-governing "Solidarity" trade union also urged the workers time and again not to hold strikes. Lech Walesa, leader of the trade union, said at a meeting that the time has come "for the people to compromise and reconcile." He said, "All those who are sincerely concerned about the country's interests and the socialist ideal, no matter whether he is a party member or not, atheist or theist, have something to do," "after all, we are Poles."

CSO: 4020

POLISH UNITED PEASANTS' PARTY CONGRESS CONCLUDES

OW161352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Dec (XINHUA)--The Eighth Congress of the Polish United Peasants' Party was held here from 13 to 15 December.

In a report delivered to the congress, Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasants' Party, pointed out that "to safeguard Poland's sovereignty and defence should always be regarded as our supreme task." "It is impermissible for any outsider to intervene in our country or interfere in our internal affairs. This includes supplying false information about the situation in Poland and carrying out political manoeuvres by taking advantage of our present difficulties. The Polish problems can only be solved by the Polish people themselves," he added.

He listed two major tasks in coping with the current difficulties: first, to normalize the work and life in the country and on this basis to seek social and political stability in order to promote the smooth progress of socialist renovation; second, to work out a concrete and reliable programme to tide over the crisis.

A resolution adopted at the conclusion of the congress said: "The United Peasants' Party recognizes the leading role of the working class and the Marxist-Leninist party in Polish state and society." It pledged "to work together with them and other forces supporting socialism for the strengthening of the socialist system and the unity among various social forces."

Attending the congress were Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party; Tadeusz Witold Klyncsak, chairman of the Democratic Party; Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State, and Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Stanislaw Gucwa was reelected chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasants' Party.

CSO: 4020

GREECE TO BECOME FULL MEMBER OF EEC

OW011521 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] Athens, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--Greece becomes the 10th full member state of the European Community tomorrow.

Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis in a recent interview with La Societe Nationale de Television Francaise 1 said that the decision of Greece to join the EEC was made with a "United Europe" as the point of departure and it was an important decision politically and economically. He added that a Europe united will consolidate its security and independence and enable it to deal effectively with the various emergencies it faces. He pointed out: "If Europe has failed to promote its own unity it will be subjugated by the existing superpowers and power groups." The aggressive superpower hegemonism in the past 20 years has compelled Greece to consider seriously as to how certain historical events can be prevented from repeating themselves. It is both the historical lessons and the harsh reality today that have induced Greece's decision to accede to the EEC.

Economically Greece is the weakest of the EEC countries, with its per capita national income standing at 4,197 U.S. dollars in 1979, which is less than one half of that of West Germany and 60 percent of the EEC average. In joining the EEC, Greece is counting on the help of community funds to quicken its own economic development and on a protected international market for its relatively under-developed industry and agriculture. Greece's trade volume with the other nine EEC countries totalled 4,300 million U.S. dollars in 1979, accounting for 42 percent of its foreign trade total. But for the existence of some restrictions, Greece incurred an unfavorable trade balance of 2,700 million U.S. dollars with these countries. Greece's entry into the EEC means the removal of these restrictions and the granting of price subsidies to its farm products.

Greece also has to pay for its entry into the EEC. It should contribute 270 million European counting units (equivalent to 350 million U.S. dollars) to the community budget in the first year. The exemption of tariff among the member countries, while undoubtedly benefiting export of Greece, can also open the flood gate to products from other member countries. While receiving subsidies for its farm products, Greece is asked to reduce correspondingly the output of some of its farm products and to raise their prices to the required level. This will lead to price rises in Greece.

CSO: 4020

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

OW301306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Ankara, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis in an exclusive interview to the Turkish daily MILLIYET, published in Istanbul yesterday, said: "The development in the region and in the world are forcing our two countries to speed up their efforts for a reconciliation and bring about cooperation which is needed among (NATO) allies."

"Turkey and Greece should put aside the incidents of the past which caused frictions between the two countries and strive for long-term policies," he said.

"The Greek side believes that Turkey is ready for meaningful dialogue for better relations," he added.

"The western allies are pleased to see positive developments between Ankara and Athens," he said.

On the Cyprus problem, Mitsotakis said, "both Turkey and Greece can aid the two communities of Cyprus in achieving mutual understanding. I believe that they will be able to resolve their differences in the near future. The Cyprus problem is the great wall between Turkey and Greece. If this problem is solved, the two countries can enjoy better relations."

For long years Turkey and Greece have had disputes over the sea and air control in the Aegean Sea. Since the Cyprus dispute in 1974, the relations between the two countries have further deteriorated.

CSO: 4020

ITALY'S FORLANI ON ECONOMY, OTHER ISSUES

OW280716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Rome, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--Italy is suffering from a mounting inflation and there are more and more signs that the economic situation in the country is in recession.

Italian Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani intimated at a year-end news conference held by the Italian Journalists' Association here today.

"The economic situation in all parts of the world does not fair well. Many countries we export our products to are practising an austerity policy to cut back expenditures in an effort to maintain a balance of payments," Forlani said.

He continued, "Rising oil prices have added to the burden of countries like ours depending almost entirely on imported oil as the only energy source: runaway inflation results and economic recession worsens."

"This year, we have spent a staggering sum of money on oil and the figure for next year is expected to reach 21,000 billion liras. Deficits totalling 9,000 billion liras were incurred in our national expenditure this year," he said.

To cope with the crisis, maintain employment and curb inflation in order not to lag behind other industrialized countries, the prime minister pointed out: "We have to boost production and cut back consumption so as to raise the competitive power of our products on the international market. At the same time, we also have to curb spending at home in order to reduce imports, especially that of consumer goods."

Asked how Italy takes Greece's participation in the European Community, Forlani said, "Italy is behind Greece's entry into the EEC," in spite of the unfavourable effects on the country's business and trade. "Political significance comes first in our consideration," he noted.

In answer to a question about Italy's attitude towards Poland, he said that his country "is worried and is ready to offer aid if Poland so requests. He urged noninterference, whether direct or indirect, in Poland so as not to suppress the free expression of the Polish people."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

OW310750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of a number of international organizations here today.

Present also were Elena Ceausescu, Ilie Verdet and other Romanian leaders.

N. Ceausescu spoke after a speech by Soviet Ambassador V. I. Drozdenko, chief of the Diplomatic Corps.

The president said that the ten years that have passed were ten years of labour and struggle. The country has achieved many successes and, at the same time, met many difficulties and made many mistakes. "We had to pass through roads still unknown to us. But we should say that the policies of the Romanian Communist Party have proved to be completely correct," he said.

He pointed out that the summaries [as received] they are making have a positive effect. The Romanian party and state leadership will try their best to ensure the fulfillment of the new plan for 1981, thus building a solid foundation for the new five-year plan and raising the material and spiritual welfare of the people to a new height.

Referring to the country's foreign policy and international situation, he said that his country hopes to have the broadest possible cooperation with all countries and will pay special attention to the relations with neighbouring countries in the Balkan and in Europe. His country will work for extensive cooperation with these countries with a view to realizing security and cooperation in the continent.

He noted that there are too many conflicts in the world today. He hoped that all these conflicts would be settled through negotiation. "We will contribute to the realization of this goal together with all peace- and cooperation-loving countries."

He pointed out that it is a regret that in the past ten years the gap between rich and poor countries, between developed and developing countries has widened. That is why the developing countries are expecting that certain progress would be made in solving the problem of under-development and in establishing a new international economic order in 1981 or the coming decade.

The president said that in fact, a special feature of 1980 was that the world economic crisis had deteriorated. He said, "we should point out frankly that the economic crisis beginning from developed capitalist countries has much stronger repercussions in the developing countries and has made their economic situation much worse. This crisis has also affected in one way or another the socialist countries. So it is actually becoming a crisis affecting all countries, thus bringing great deterioration to international relations."

"Therefore," he said, "we hope that measures would be taken to solve the crisis through cooperation based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. Do not shift all the difficulties onto the poor countries. The rich should have a share. The crisis should be shaken off through close cooperation between all countries, and economic activities should be restored through settling the problems related to disarmament and the new international economic order."

CSO: 4020

YUGOSLAV PRESIDENCY ISSUES MESSAGE TO NATION

OW310728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--The outgoing year shows that the Yugoslav people have the capability and confidence to further consolidate socialist, self-managed and non-aligned Yugoslavia--the cause of Josip Broz Tito.

This is stated in a New Year message issued here this evening by the Federal Presidency of Yugoslavia.

Reviewing the international situation in 1980, the message says, "the world is confronted with endless unrest and conflicts, and the outgoing year has brought no tranquillity to the people. The international situation has markedly deteriorated and the threat to world peace kept growing. What is heartening, however, is the mounting resistance to the main causes leading to such a situation--inter-bloc rivalry, policy of strength, pressures, interference in the internal affairs of others, and all sorts of menaces to the sovereignty, freedom and independence of the peoples."

Turning to the situation at home, the message says, "in spite of the complex and grave economic problems in the past year, initial, remarkable results have been achieved in the policy to bring about economic stability. The working class and all laboring people firmly believe that this policy is the only way to tide over the existing difficulties. The coming year will not be an easy one and the whole world is greeting a new year with unstable economies and growing burdens. Our tasks ahead is to remove firmly and in an organized manner the basic causes of the economic instable economy and strive to curb price rises and deficits, thereby creating conditions for improving living standards on the basis of higher productivity and efficient management.

CSO: 4020

HOXHA LETTER ON CHINESE REVISIONISM PUBLISHED

AU041521 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 4 Dec 80

["There Is No Communist Party in China, But Clans and Factions Striving for Power"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 4 Dec (ATA)--Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes today excerpts from a letter that Comrade Enver Hoxha has sent to Comrade Hysni Kapo on 30 July 1978. It analyzes the policy of the Chinese leadership and many of the events that had occurred in China at that time. It makes clear the true political and ideological motives lurking behind the farce of the trial which is taking place in Beijing against the so-called "gang of the four." The trial of the so-called gang of the four and of the group of the top military leaders of the period of the cultural revolution is going on in Beijing according to the scenario composed long since. The newspapers of the Chinese capital as well as the XINHUA Agency publish every day a judicial correspondence, which reiterate the same accuses of the attorney, the same admissions of the witnesses, the same few and rare words of the accused who reject the accuses. It is precisely a Chinese comedy with terrible dragons and wise monkeys, with old illegible hieroglyphs and ancient undecipherable symbols. It is spoken of assassination of people, economic damage and destruction of property, of confusion and anarchy. But which has been the political line on behalf of which these things have occurred, who has elaborated it, who has launched and led the cultural revolution, who has led the "gang of the four," Lin Biao and Cheng Boda, who overthrew Deng Xiaoping and brought him again to power, who brought Hua Guofeng to power? Whom have the latter acted against, which was their line? The Beijing trial has not been organised to give explanations. It does not conform to the rules of logic and reason because it does not want to convince any one. It wants only to take revenge and settle accounts. Such acts need no facts and argumentations, witnesses and assertions. Therefore, it fully resembles a tragic farce which although was very carefully prepared cannot conceal the old struggle between the various Maoist groups for power and privileges, to dominate China each for its own account and according to its own desire.

The ZERI I POPULLIT board was composing an article devoted to the Beijing trial, when it got acquainted with a letter of Comrade Enver Hoxha addressed to Comrade Hysni Kapo on 30 July 1978. Comrade Enver Hoxha handed over this letter to the museum of Terbac on the occasion of its inauguration. It was a reply of a letter Comrade Hysni Kapo had sent to the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha through which he condemned the anti-Marxist and

and anti-Albanian activity of the Chinese leadership and was in full solidarity with the correct stands of our party and government. At this time Comrade Hysni Kapo, being still sick after an infarct he had suffered from could not have attended the meeting of the Central Committee, where there was approved the rebuff of the Albanian Party and government to the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Chinese Government, on the cutting off credits and all economic relations with the PSR of Albania by China, and which was published in our press on 29 July 1978.

Follow some extracts from the letter of Comrade Enver Hoxha which has not been published so far. It analyses the policy of the Chinese leadership and many of the events which had occured in China. It clarifies very well even the true political and ideological motives which lurk behind the farce of the trial being held in Beijing now.

Dear Comrade Hysni,

The Chinese received the deserved rebuff. Our party and its leadership acted correctly on the Marxist-Leninist road. They exposed through facts another major enemy, Chinese revisionism, which had been hiding behind the guise of Marxism-Leninism for a long time...

> The ideological, political and organisational principles of the CPC and Mao Zedong are principles of a pronounced pragmatic philosophy with clear aims of transforming the "eternal" China into a superpower to dominate the world.

The Communist Party of China, especially Mao Zedong, who has been an idealist dreamer and visionary, without general culture (except that of Chinese antiquity) have followed the course of the history of mankind as the most xenophobic diletantes. Their ideological, political and organisational principles, especially since the time of the founding of the Communist Party of China and onwards, are principles of a pronounced pragmatic philosophy, which interest China alone and with clear aims of transforming "eternal" China into a superpower to dominate the world, to make the law, to dictate its will and culture.

In the analysis that we have made of their actions, we have come up against this Chinese ideology and we have seen and see that the forms of their organisation and action are concentrated in the direction of this ideology which they want to make "universal."

The figure of Mao Zedong has been inflated into a divine figure of a Chinese emperor. And in fact this modern emperor operates with all omnipotence over his courtiers who have created a swollen and terrible bureaucracy which applies the "ideas of genius" of the "great helmsman." He has subjugated the CPC and whenever he "deems" it necessary according to the "dialectical development of the opposites," seen from the angle of Maoism, topples people from power, attacks and liquidates the party, carries out the occasional "revolution," balances the power of courtesans. He explains all this with allegedly revolutionary formulas, but which are nothing other than more "cultured" actions than those of the Emperor Bokasa, of the shah of Iran and of the king of Nepal whom Mao Zedong loved so much, welcomed and

farewelled not only because he was urged on by the material profit, the profit in politics to make them China's satellites but because Mao's philosophy was in conformity with theirs.

> Mao Zedong should be described not as a "prophet" of the revolutions, but a "prophet" of the counterrevolutions. He is a Chinese bakunin.

In these conditions, with these concepts the CPC could never be a Marxist-Leninist party.

The philosophy which guided it was idealist bourgeois, retrograde, because China itself, its society despite its democratic bourgeois revolution, has remained a closed society, with old beliefs and mentality dominated by mysticism and by philosophical and organisational state principles archaic in essence but which have allegedly evolved superficially. We can see this in the construction and form of the state, in the development of the economy, in the way the education and cultural system has been built, in the organisation of the army, etc. Everything bore the specific Chinese seal, from ideology literature down to the slogans.

The slogans had their source and everyone in China from the youngest to the eldest had to repeat them without making the slightest mistake in any letter or comma. This was a struggle to benumb the creative thinking, this trampled underfoot every form of democracy, this was nothing other than the cult of the "helmsman" and the domination of bureaucracy.

Such an aberrant development at given moments could and will only suffer defeat, which Mao Zedong has preached as "revolutions and counterrevolutions" in every 7 years.

Mao Zedong should not be described as a "prophet" of the revolutions, but a "prophet of the counterrevolutions." He represents the type of an anarchist who has confusion in his blood, chaos, the undermining of the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism, but on the condition that this permanent anarchy be led by him or by his typical Chinese anarchist ideology. Mao Zedong is a Chinese bakunin. The cultural revolution was an illustration of the ideas and actions of this Chinese bakunin.

> The chaos created in China before the cultural revolution by the treacherous anti-Marxist line of Mao Zedong and that of his courtiers was combatted by the "great helmsman" with the anarchy of the cultural revolution.

The chaos created in China prior to the cultural revolution by the treacherous, anti-Marxist line of Mao Zedong and that of his courtiers, chaos in politics, ideology and economy replete with defeats was combatted by the "great helmsman" with the anarchy of the cultural revolution.

This anarchic revolution both saved the Maoist autocracy, but also risked undermining it. The "prestige" of the "helmsman" had to be saved, anarchy must not be allowed to eradicate myths, therefore military measures were used, the essence of bureaucracy incalcated in the courtier Zhou Enlai-Confucius was preserved and so-called "new" "revolutionary" elements were pushed onto the stage of propaganda

and agitation, whom the "helmsman" charged with the role of illustrating anarchy as a "revolution within the revolution," allegedly to liquidate the bourgeoisie which had been admitted to the party. In fact, there was no party, but the bourgeoisie existed everywhere, clans and factions which fought for power. It was the Trotskyist "permanent revolution" which was led by Mao Zedong Trotsky.

> The so-called gang of the four acted as Mao instructed them. They lived as long as a spring flower, with the only exception that this "flower" was putrid, filled with the poison of all the other "flowers and schools" which flourished and are flourishing in China.

The so-called gang of the four had acted as Mao instructed them. He was their only support so this is why they lived as long as a spring flower, with the only exception that this "flower" was putrid, filled with the poison of all the other "flowers and schools" which flourished and are flourishing in China.

"The gang of the four" was a group of gossips with no principles, megalomanic, ambitious intriguers, like all the other factions of the bourgeoisie who swim in swampwater. But the latter controlled "swampwaters," while the "gang of the four" had the keys which were not worth a straw and did not make any organisational, state or economic move. They only wrote articles and organised ballets. They were suspicious people, just like all the others. Their heads were in the clouds like that of Mao, while the faction of Zhou, Deng and Yeh worked systematically to seize power.

"The gang of the four" thought that through its bombastic words it would raise the millions to their feet under "Mao's banner." But Deng, "overthrown" temporarily brought one million out of Tienanmen, shouting against the "gang of the four." Later on "the gang of the four" rose one million against Deng. The same people cheered for both of them. Deng came to power, one million came out and cheered for Deng. They were the same people who shouted against him before. This is the bitter and sinister "mirror" of Mao Zedong thought.

The bourgeois world describes the gang of the four as "radical." It is no accident that they add the word "socialist" to this epithet and make it "radical socialist." But they have never been radical, or socialist. In France there used to exist a powerful party of the bourgeoisie, which was called a radical-socialist party, which was led by bourgeois elements, outstanding politicians and literary men, such as Herriot, Daladier, etc. But this party, which suffered complete fiasco, left some traces, while the "radical" "gang of the four" was liquidated and disappeared without traces, just as Mao Zedong thought died or is dying.

> The black reaction of Hua Guofeng Deng Xiaoping will fight for power until savage state of fascist dictatorship is established.

The black reaction of Hua Guofeng-Deng Xiaoping, which has seized power, will fight for power until a savage state of fascist dictatorship is established.

The fight is for world hegemony. The strategy they follow is natural. The alliances with American imperialism and world reaction are natural, are normal. Just as normal are the antagonisms and the eruption of predatory wars which will arise from all this embracing between bandits.

> Maoism is in agony. It will suffer the same fate as the other theories invented by the world capitalism and imperialism in disintegration.

The analyses we are making of the Chinese revisionists are correct, objective and made in the light of Marxism-Leninism...

Maoism, as an anti-Marxist theory is in agony. It will suffer the same fate as the other theories invented by the world capitalism and imperialism in disintegration.

The current team ruling in China or the other teams which will most certainly come to power later on as a result of the internal struggle of the factions for power, will use Maoism, but as an antihistoric cadaver, to unscrupulously and shamelessly build up a powerful imperialist Chinese state in unity and divergencies with the other imperialists and through the oppression and exploitation of the peoples who aspire to, and fight for liberation, independence and socialism.

For the Chinese revisionists all the evil means are good means just as they are good for their friends, American, Soviet and other imperialists.

> Terrible waves have passed and will pass on the Chinese people but the day will come that there, too, the theory of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin will triumph.

Our just struggle will be long and protracted and this is why it is necessary that our party be very strong, in a militant revolutionary unity, that is why we must temper it every hour and every day in the ceaseless political, ideological and economic battles, we must make it as vigilent as possible, cherished and united with the people like flesh to bone through proletarian democracy, isolated from every diseased and undermining manifestation of opportunism, sectarianism and bureaucracy. The correct Marxist-Leninist line of our party will be supported and backed by the revolutionary Marxist-Leninists in the world. It will be supported by the world proletariat, by the peoples. The day to day life of the struggle of our party proves this. Through propaganda and all other means the Chinese fascist-revisionist cliques will do their utmost to arouse indignation amongst and enrage the Chinese people against us, deceive the world opin'on. But they "cannot deceive all and at the same time." Terrible storms have and will pass over the Chinese people, but the day will come when, even there the theory of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin will triumph. The present and coming generations of China will understand and will say: "The party of Labour of Albania opened our eyes, it acted correctly, it exposed Mao Zedong thought because it loved the Chinese proletarian revolution, because it wanted to dispel the destructive myths created in China, which hindered the happiness of this great people, who wants to live in genuine socialism."

I embrace and kiss you with longing,

Enver Pogradec,
30 July 1978

CSO: 4020

'XINHUA' VIEWS PEACEFUL TURKISH NEW YEAR

OW020736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 2 Jan 81

["Round-up: First New Year After Military Takeover in Turkey"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Ankara, 1 Jan (XINHUA correspondent Liu Kaichen)--The Turkish people are passing their New Year today with a sign of relief for the first time for many years, as street violence has been basically checked and the security situation has much improved since the 12 September 1980 military takeover in Turkey.

Curfew throughout the country was put off today from midnight to 2 a.m., ending at 5 a.m. This extra two hours allowed many Turkish people to enjoy New Year's eve to their hearts' content, going to cinemas, theatres, and other entertainment spots. A special New Year TV program began from 5 p.m. yesterday evening and ended at 4 o'clock this morning. Usually it ends before midnight.

During the festival, additional train and bus tickets are available from Ankara to other cities to meet the increased demands.

In Ankara today, all public services operated normally without any interference. No water, electricity or gas cuts were made in order to guarantee the happy life of the New Year's Day.

The calm and joyful atmosphere prevailing in Ankara and other parts of the country today testifies to the outstanding achievement of the military authorities in the field against terrorism. Housewives in Ankara now are not so afraid of opening their doors to strangers as before the military takeover and the streets of Istanbul are not deserted after dusk for fear of terrorist attacks.

In the past few days, many housewives here were shopping for the New Year's celebrations. An abundance of foodstuff, clothes and many other goods, apart from cigarettes, are found in the market, although with some price increases.

This reflects some improvement in the economic field after the military takeover.

The Turkish daily GUNAYDIN said in a commentary yesterday, "Turkey is entering a new year with some hopes and positive developments for the first time in many years."

'XINHUA' ROUNDUP REVIEWS ARMENIAN-TURKISH ENMITY

OW271644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Ankara, 27 Dec (XINHUA correspondent Liu Kaichen)--Funerals for Sarik Ariyak, Turkish consul-general in Sydney, Australia, and his bodyguard Engin Sever were held here yesterday.

On the early morning of 17 December, while Sarik Ariyak and his bodyguard were taking a car in the suburb of Sydney, two Armenian gunmen on a motorcycle drove past and shot them dead.

Turkish diplomats abroad have long been targets of Armenian terrorist organizations. Since 1973 Armenian terrorists have launched numerous bomb attacks against Turkish missions and offices abroad and claimed the lives of three Turkish ambassadors, two consuls-general, one first secretary, one press attache and several other Turkish people.

Armenian terrorism is the result of national discord in Turkish history. Armenians are a minority nationality in the country. Under the rule of the Ottoman empire, a part of the area inhabited by the Armenians was occupied by Czarist Russia, many Armenians were forced to live in what is eastern Turkey today. During the First World War, especially in 1915, the Ottoman government ordered all the Armenian population (about 1.5 million) to move from eastern Anatolia close to the Russian border to Syria and Lebanon (then a part of the Ottoman empire), under the excuse that the Armenians were serving the interest of a hostile power--Czarist Russia--in time of war. In the course of the exile, about one million Armenians died by violence and of famine and diseases.

After the end of the war, the exiled Armenians revenged themselves on the "Young Turk (Party)" leaders who helped the Ottoman government to expel Armenians. They killed Talat Pasa and Cemal Pasa, two of the party leaders, in Germany in 1922.

The Turkish revolution led by Mustafa Kemal overthrew the Ottoman empire in 1923. However, the exiled Armenians did not give up their vengeance. They continued to give vent to their anger on Turkish diplomats who had nothing to do with the "Armenian massacres" at all.

The exiled Armenians and their descendants now scatter over the United States, Australia, Lebanon and many European countries. In France alone, there are 200,000 Armenians.

They established "the Armenian genocide justice commandos", "the Armenian secret army", "the Armenian genocide revengers army" and several other terrorist organizations to wreak vengeance on Turkish diplomats abroad.

In recent years, the Soviet Union used Armenian terrorists to serve its own interest. According to the Turkish daily HURRIYET, "the Soviet secret service KGB is running the Armenian terrorist movement."

The spiritual leader of the Armenian community in Istanbul, Archbishop Ohannes Colakyan, recently urged the Armenians all over the world not to become involved in such "shameful actions" and not be tools of any organization.

CSO: 4020

JAPAN'S PREMIER HOLDS NEW YEAR'S PRESS CONFERENCE

OW311622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki told a press conference on the New Year's Day here that he chose the ASEAN member countries as his first visit abroad from 8 to 20 January since he took his office in July 1980.

"The purpose of my visit is to show by deeds Japan's basic desire to further develop friendly and cooperative relations with ASEAN," he said.

On his scheduled 13-day visit to five ASEAN countries--the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand--Suzuki said he would exchange views with the ASEAN leaders on both bilateral and international problems. He said he would observe the two proposals made by former Japanese prime ministers for extending economic assistance to five big ASEAN projects and for promoting the cooperation between Japan and the ASEAN.

Referring to the Kampuchean problem, he expressed support for ASEAN's stand toward the Democratic Kampuchea. He held that the regime of Democratic Kampuchea should be respected.

Suzuki said he will visit Washington on his way home from Mexico City, where he will attend the north-south summit meeting in June. He added that he planned to dispatch Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito to visit the United States prior to his meeting with President Reagan. He said "Japan's diplomacy is aimed at establishing close and matured relationship with the United States."

On the Japan-Soviet relations, Suzuki said that it is absolutely necessary to settle the four-northern island territorial dispute before concluding a peace treaty between the two countries. However, he said that Japan would promote relations with the Soviet Union in the field of economic cooperation.

On the newly approved defense budget, Suzuki said that Japan's 1981 defense budget was set at 2,400,000 million yen (some 11,428 million dollars), or up 7.8 percent from the current fiscal year ending 31 March. He added that the defense spending is aimed at modernization and qualitative improvement of equipment.

He said "it is a matter to be decided by the Japanese Government and I believe the United States will have a full understanding of this."

Suzuki stressed "Japan cannot play a big international role militarily but will do as much as it can politically through economic and technological cooperation."

CSO: 4020

THAI PAPER REPORTS SOVIET ARMS IN KAMPUCHEA

OW270829 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Bangkok, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has poured large quantities of armour, heavy weapons and ammunition into Kampuchea to strengthen the Vietnamese troops, said the BANGKOK POST today in a report quoting a high-ranking military officer in the Supreme Command of Thailand.

The officer told the BANGKOK POST yesterday that the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh ordered the Kompong Saom seaport closed to all foreign and unauthorised vessels between the 13th and 20th of this month while Russian cargo ships were unloading war materials.

Thai field military sources said one Vietnamese troops battalion and another engineers' battalion were sent to reinforce the forces at the O-Salao area.

In Paoy Pet yesterday, the Vietnamese troops started burning shrubs and elephant grass around the border town to prevent the Democratic Kampuchean troops from using them as cover. The blaze touched off a string of explosions from landmines planted in the area.

As a precaution against a possible spillover of the fighting in Kampuchea, Thai reinforcements have been sent to the border, said the Thai officer.

Meanwhile, in Ta Phraya and Aranyaprathet districts of Thailand's Prachin Buri Province, a 7 pm-6 am curfew imposed by the first army region against travelling on the Thanavithi road from Aranyaprathet to Ta Phraya went into effect yesterday.

Informed military sources here said the Thai troops, border patrol and local police stationed in the border areas throughout the entire eastern front from Ubon Ratchathani to Trat provinces have been placed on full alert since Wednesday.

CSO: 4020

'VODK' CLAIMS RECENT GUERRILLA VICTORIES

OW270823 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--The national army troops and guerrillas of Batdambang Province, Kampuchea destroyed several dozen metres of railway line on the Svay Prey-Kraum Phluk section of Koas Krala district on the night of 21 December, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

On the same night they attacked a Vietnamese post at Sophi station west of Sisophon, killing 15 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 17 others. Also on this night, they attacked a Vietnamese company guarding Bridge No 8 on the road linking Sisophon and Thmar Puok. Twenty-eight Vietnamese were killed and the rest fled.

At ten o'clock on the morning of 22 December, the national army and guerrillas destroyed three Vietnamese military trucks moving from Rovieng to Reach district, Pouthisat Province in an ambush. They wiped out 35 Vietnamese and captured a quantity of materials. On the same day, they ambushed a battalion of Vietnamese troops on the road from Peam Prous to Anlong Reap, west of Reak district, wiping out 22 of them.

On 10 December guerrillas killed two Vietnamese soldiers in the Dol Tapung Market in Phnom Penh.

The guerrillas captured six Vietnamese posts in Samlot district, Batdambang Province after fierce fighting from 10 to 17 December. They wiped out 58 Vietnamese invaders and once again cut off Samlot from Highway No 10.

On 20 December, they twice ambushed a company of Vietnamese aggressor troops in Dei Kraham, Kaoh Kong Province, killing 27 and wounding 29 Vietnamese.

CSO: 4020

THAILAND PERMITTING ONLY MEDICAL AID TO PHNOM PENH

OW281236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Bangkok, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--The National Security Council (NSC) of Thailand has informed the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) that it is permitted to fly only medical supplies to Phnom Penh, not foodstuffs, for humanitarian reasons, Prasong Soonsiri, secretary-general of the council, said yesterday.

ICRC delegate Francois Perez was called to Prasong's office and handed a letter informing his agency of the Thai Government's stand.

The NSC has also indicated to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) that if it reduces the quantity of food supplies to Khmer refugees across the "Land Bridge," the government will also require the amount of food shipped to Kampong Som to be cut by the same proportion.

The action was reportedly taken because the ICRC has notified the Thai Government that it will stop giving food aid to more than 150,000 refugees around the "Land Bridge" areas and provide them only with medicine. UNICEF informed the Thai Government that from 1 January, it will reduce the amount of food given to the refugees at the Thai-Kampuchean border area.

Thailand has always maintained that the refugees encamped in Thailand and living at the Land Bridge areas must be given equal amounts of, if not more, food aid.

He said the Thai Government has also told other international relief agencies that if there is any new military incursion into Thailand from the Kampuchean side, it will not permit ICRC planes or UNICEF ships to go to Phnom Penh and Kompong Som through Thailand.

CSO: 4020

THAI LEADERS URGE VIGILANCE, UNITY, FRUGALITY

OW311755 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Bangkok, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--Thai leaders in their New Year radio addresses here tonight called on the whole nation to be vigilant, strive to overcome all difficulties and unite as one to build the country and safeguard its liberty, sovereignty, independence and prosperity.

King of Thailand Phumiphon Abunyadet said that in the past year, the Thai people have managed to deal smoothly with a number of extraordinary events with endurance, unity and wisdom.

In the coming new year, he continued, the whole people should at least be as vigilant as in the past and go all out in their joint effort to build a strong and all-round Thailand.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon in his New Year address said that from the very beginning, his government has adopted various measures for solving the problems the country is facing, particularly the problem of increasing the personal income of the people. However, he added, the country still has to face the world-wide shortage of fuel oil in 1981. All the compatriots of the country should get united and strive to help overcome the difficulties of the country with coordinated action and the meeting of minds, for from unity comes the solid strength with which to safeguard the independence of the nation.

Harin Hongsakul, speaker of the Thai National Assembly, urged the whole people to help one another in the forthcoming year which will be another year of difficulties, and practice thrift and frugality, eliminate extravagance and discard all ill practices.

CSO: 4020

FORMER INDIAN OFFICIAL HITS INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

OW291757 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--Former Indian Foreign Minister A.B. Vajpayee said yesterday that the recognition of Kampuchea's Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea "propped by the Vietnamese Army" had created serious misgivings about the independence of India's foreign policy.

THE TIMES OF INDIA today quoted Vajpayee as adding that independent observers could not be blamed if they infer that Indo-Soviet friendship was being transformed into Indo-Soviet alignment.

Vajpayee voiced the criticism while delivering an address at an open session of his Bharatiya Janata Party's national convention in Bombay yesterday.

Deploring India's acquiescence in the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, he pointed out that India's stand on this issue had tarnished its own image and isolated itself completely from its neighbors, the non-aligned group and the Islamic world.

He said that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan had precipitated in this part of the world a situation which should have prompted both India and Pakistan to forget the past and try to open a new chapter in their relations. But it was a matter of regret that the leadership in both countries failed to achieve this aim. India, he stressed, should realize that it was in its own interest to have a strong and stable Pakistan between itself and the Soviet Union as a buffer. Any temptation to take advantage of Pakistan's present difficulties could in the long run prove very costly to India, he warned.

CSO: 4020

INDIAN FARMERS DEMAND HIGHER PRICES

OW281220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--Farmers in India's western state of Maharashtra have staged a 365-km march for better government-support prices for their crops, according to reports from New Delhi.

The march, which began in Nasik on 7 December and ended in Nagpur on 26 December, enjoyed the support of six opposition parties. The farmers wanted to present a memorandum to the state legislature on 26 December, the final day of its present session in Nagpur. But the police turned them back before they reached the state lawmakers meeting.

Earlier, the state authorites had announced a ban on the march to try to prevent it. When the marchers were on their way, the police harassed them all along the route, arresting 5,000 farmers and politicians taking part in the march, including opposition leader former External Affairs Minister Y. B. Chavan, other former ministers and members of Parliament.

Opposition leaders in the Indian Parliament raised a storm of protest on 22 December over the arrest of Chavan. The Executive Committee of the opposition Bharatiya Janata (Indian People's) Party released a statement in Bombay, capital of the Maharashtra state, saying: "We regret that a peaceful march was sought to be disrupted by all sorts of arbitrary tactics."

Similar agitations also took place in the southern state of Tamil Nadu. About 1,000 demonstrating farmers were arrested in a 3-day blockade of food supplies to urban areas ending 26 December. Farmers in another southern state of Karnataka pledged to have their own march next week. The Karnataka state officials moved quickly to ban strikes and demonstrations Saturday and ordered reserve police and paramilitary home guards to strategic rail, communication and road links.

CSO: 4020

PHILIPPINE'S ROMULO HAILS UN RESOLUTIONS

OW150305 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Manila, 15 Dec (XINHUA)--Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo yesterday described the UN resolution on Kampuchea as a success of ASEAN in its efforts to uphold the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Romulo, who arrived here yesterday from New York, said in a prepared statement that "of utmost importance to us in the region is the festering conflict in Kampuchea. As chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, I had the responsibility of drawing up the strategy and leading the fight to defend one of the sacrosanct principles of the United Nations Charter--that of nonintervention and self-determination. Through the concerted efforts of the ASEAN countries, we not only succeeded, by overwhelming majority votes, in having the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea upheld once again, but also in convincing the world body to reiterate its call for the total withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea, and the convening of an international conference with a view to finding a political settlement to the problem."

"The question of Afghanistan remains a focal point of danger. As I have often said, with minor alterations, the situation in Afghanistan bears a strong similarity to the one in Kampuchea. Both cases violate the principle of nonintervention and self-determination. Recognizing this, the assembly once again demanded the withdrawal of foreign forces from that country prior to a political solution to the problem," he said.

CSO: 4020

CARTER VIEWS AFGHAN, HOSTAGE SITUATIONS

OW250728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Dec (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter yesterday urged the Soviet Union to withdraw its military forces from Afghanistan, according to Washington reports.

In an impromptu interview in his hometown Plains, Georgia, where he is spending his Christmas holidays and in a formal statement issued by his office in Washington, the president marked the first anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan with the call that the Soviet Union respond to those nations urging the withdrawal of its military forces.

He said the Soviet Union made "a serious mistake" by invading Afghanistan. The Soviets have not been able in the last year to establish a government that has the support of the Afghan people though "massive firepower and increasingly brutal tactics" have been employed with the result that more than 1.2 million Afghans have fled to Pakistan alone.

He noted the "brave resistance of the Afghan people who have continued their struggle for independence and the right to determine their own political future."

"The suffering of the Afghan people must be brought to an end," he stressed.

Carter reiterated the United States' willingness "to join in the effort to find a political solution involving a Soviet withdrawal."

Referring to the U.S.-Iranian relations, the president said prospects are "quite dim" for the hostages' release before he leaves office on 20 January next year.

The U.S. position on the hostage question has been explained "very clearly" and "we will not pay any ransom," Carter declared.

CSO: 4020

AL-SADAT ASSERTS EGYPT'S SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN PEOPLE

OW271855 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Cairo, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat reasserted today that Egypt is determined to double its support and assistance to the Afghan people against the Soviet invasion until the unbending Afghan people retrieve their full freedom. He appealed to all Arabs and Muslims "to establish their solidarity with the sacred national struggle of the Afghan people, to renounce their disputes and close their ranks."

Al-Sadat gave these remarks in his message to a public conference here marking the day of solidarity with the Afghan people. Al-Sadat's message was read out by Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

The president said that "the Soviet military occupation constitutes a threat to the security of the Gulf, the Middle East as well as to our security." This invasion calls upon "every Moslem to stand up in material and political solidarity with the valiant Afghan holy warriors."

Al-Sadat pointed out that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has topped a multitude of adventures during the past years in Africa, the Arab world, the Far East, East Europe and Latin America.

The president stressed that "if the Soviet Union is determined to pursue its policy of colonialist invasion and illegitimate interference in the Middle East and in the vital Arab and Islamic causes, it will certainly face active and joint resistance" and "eventually face the inevitable fate of the ancient empires which depended on tyranny and the use of force."

Today's public conference was organized by the constituert assembly of the Leage of Islamic and Arab Peoples, at which four visiting Afghan resistance leaders strongly condemned the Soviet aggressive atrocities in Afghanistan. They said that the Afghan people are determined to continue their struggle until final victory, which is not only the cause of the Afghan people but also one of all Muslims. President al-Sadat received these representatives at his residence in his home village yesterday.

The conference ushered in a week of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan, with the TV station giving a series of special programmes on Afghanistan. People in the city of Port said and in other places are reported to have started a campaign of donation to support the Afghan people's struggle against Soviet occupation.

CSO: 4020

AFGHAN REFUGEES DENOUNCE SOVIET INVASION

OW271659 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Peshawar, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--Speaking at mass rallies held in refugee camps here today on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Afghan Islamic leaders strongly denounced the Soviet aggression against their motherland.

Burhanuddin Rabbani, leader of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan said that the Russian invasion of Afghanistan is not only aimed at enslaving the Afghan people and plundering their natural resources but is also against Islam.

Rabbani, who is also president of the Afghan Islamic Society, noted: "The Afghan people remembered many kinds of plots and tricks which came from the West. But now this time they came from the East (Russia). All these plots and tricks are played to colonize us."

Speaking at the Warsak refugee camp, Gulbuddin Hakmatyar, president of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan, pointed out that the Russians thought that they could occupy Afghanistan in a few hours or several days as they did in Czechoslovakia. They were absolutely wrong. Afghanistan is not to be subdued. Today everybody knows that Russia is the symbol of aggression and invasion of the poor countries and nations, he stressed.

Similar mass rallies were also held today in refugee camps near Peshawar.

An exhibition of captured Russian weapons and ammunition as well as photographs of captured Soviet militarymen sponsored by the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan will open here tomorrow.

CSO: 4020

DEMONSTRATORS IN WEST PROTEST AFGHANISTAN INVASION

OW281224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--Afghans and other people in Sweden, West Germany and Norway held rallies or demonstrations yesterday to mark the first anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The demonstrators demanded immediate withdrawal of the invaders from Afghanistan.

In Stockholm, some 800 people, holding banners reading "Russians out of Afghanistan!," marched to the Soviet Embassy yesterday afternoon.

At a rally there, Chairman of the Swedish Liberal Party Lars Leijon Berg said that the Swedes abhorred the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He called for broader public denunciation of Moscow's aggression and voiced support for Afghan people's resistance against the Soviet invaders.

A resolution on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan was adopted at the end of the rally.

In West Germany, some 600 Afghan students of the Bonn University held a protest rally near the Soviet Embassy on 27 December. The students passed a resolution cursing the Soviets for their "barbaric crimes" and their bombardment of Afghan villages and towns. They demanded the West German Government "not to accept the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as a fait accompli."

On the same day, a separate rally was held in Paulsplatz, Frankfurt. The demonstrators burned an effigy of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

In Oslo, about 100 Norwegians demonstrated outside the Soviet Embassy. The Afghanistan Committee in Norway, organizer of the demonstration, issued a resolution, addressed to Soviet President Brezhnev, demanding immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

CSO: 4020

PAKISTAN PAPER ON AFGHAN RESISTANCE

OW241318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1309 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Islamabad, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--"If the Russians are allowed to have their way in Afghanistan, a precedent will be set that could be repeated anywhere with impunity and nobody's freedom will be safe," says the "PAKISTAN TIMES" in its editorial today.

The editorial says, "The world community has by and large stood by the Afghan people in their hour of trial, but some governments, particularly in the West, have not yet taken the kind of economic and diplomatic action strong enough to deter the aggressor. There is also the need for larger and more organised international assistance to enable Pakistan to look after the 1.3 million Afghan refugees who have fled Soviet military terror."

It notes that the blatant violation of the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan "marked a new stage in the Soviet use of armed forces as an instrument of its global strategy."

It stresses that Moscow has achieved neither its military nor political objective. Despite the massive inflow of arms and men into Afghanistan, Moscow failed to break the Afghan spirit of independence. The Mujahideen, lacking both weapons and mobility, continue to offer active resistance to Soviet troops.

The Afghan army, it says, has almost disintegrated and now it is the Soviet forces doing all the fighting. Neutral military observers, however, say that the Soviets are being gradually cornered into a no-win position, the editorial writes.

CSO: 4020

AFGHAN RESISTANCE LEADERS IN CAIRO ISSUE STATEMENTS

OW260712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Cairo, 25 Dec (XINHUA)--Three visiting leaders of Afghan Islamic resistance organizations cited many successes scored in their resistance against Soviet aggressors over the past year.

In a statement carried in the Egyptian paper "AL AHRAM" today, they said that the Soviets and their henchmen could only stay in the capital and big cities while freedom-fighters and revolutionary tribes are in control of the vast countryside, hilly regions and forests.

Despite insufficient weapons and shortage of food and medicine, they said, the resistance forces are in high morale, resolved to free their country from the Soviet occupation.

The threat posed by the Soviet invasion, they noted, is directed not only to Afghanistan alone, but also to the Islamic world as a whole, for Afghanistan is serving as a wall shielding other Islamic countries from foreign attacks.

These leaders voiced their determination over the radio here yesterday to wage struggles, political or military, and employ all means available to completely free Afghanistan from Soviet domination.

They also appealed to Arab and Islamic countries for more material and moral support to the Afghan resistance forces.

CSO: 4020

AFGHAN GROUPS URGE FIGHT AGAINST SOVIET INVADERS

OW261620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Peshawar, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--The Afghan Islamic society "Jamait-i-Islami of Afghanistan" called upon heroic Mujahideen on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan to demonstrate their strong condemnation of the barbaric aggressor by intensifying their crushing attacks.

The call was issued by Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani, president of the Islamic society, in a statement yesterday.

The statement said: "The anniversary of the shameful aggression by the Russian imperialists on our country is the most tragic catrastrophe in the history of mankind." "They burned, killed and looted and brought about the catastrophe which still continues," it added.

The statement called upon the whole nation to hang up black flags over their homes as a symbol of mourning.

The statement urged the Muslim nations and all the people throughout the world to come to their help and to condemn the Soviet invaders wherever they are and by whatever means they can use.

A communique issued by another organization, the Islamic Party of Afghanistan (Hezb-i-Islami of Afghanistan) noted: "27 December is one of the black days in the history of the Muslim people of Afghanistan."

The communique said that the party condemns this bloody day and will participate in the demonstration against Russians and their puppets.

CSO: 4020

SOVIET SETBACKS IN AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

OW261616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Peshawar, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--Soviet occupation forces in Afghanistan have suffered 27 casualties and losses in tanks, trucks and helicopters in their week-long attack on Panjshair Valley, Parwan Province, which started on 11 December.

According to a report of the Islamic Alliance for Liberation of Afghanistan here today, Afghan freedom-fighters have also killed some 40 puppet troops and captured some weapons in the valley.

Another report said that guerrillas destroyed some Soviet tanks in Khost, Paktia Province, on 17 December and in Laza Mangal of the same province. Twenty Afghan soldiers and an officer in Laza Mangal crossed over to join the resistance.

Soviet and Afghan puppet troops attacking guerrilla positions in Dishu, Helmand Province, have fallen back after sustaining a number of casualties.

The report added that the trunk road between Kabul and Kandahar was blocked for several days in the middle of this month. Guerrillas continued to be active in the city of Kandahar.

Casualties and other losses were inflicted on the Soviet troops in Yarghali Mountain, Samangan Province, on 10 December.

Freedom-fighters ambushed an enemy convoy in Gul Taipa, Kunduz Province, and captured two truckloads of wheat and sugar and destroyed two jeeps and one truck.

CSO: 4020

PROBLEMS FACING KABUL REGIME REVIEWED

OW281928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Peshawar, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--The economic situation of Afghanistan under the Soviet-backed Babrak Karmal regime is deteriorating day by day, according to a report from Kabul received here today.

The regime is faced with great difficulties of famine and has no way to provide daily necessities. The Soviet Defence Ministry had to pay the salary of the military and civil officials of the Karmal regime.

In spite of a great number of Russian troops stationed in Afghanistan they have not been able to control the situation. The report says that Russian advisers concerned have been recalled to Moscow to assess the serious situation.

Some members of the Parcham faction of the People's Democratic Party said that they disagreed with the Russians who had made the situation more serious. It was reported that a deputy minister of the interior had been arrested in Kabul by Russian secret police.

The situation in Kabul has become more critical. The Karmal regime often arrested and imprisoned residents of the city without any investigation. They even arrested pedestrians on the streets. Russian police and troops are plundering the houses of the people under the pretext of search.

CSO: 4020

AFGHANS IN U.S. PROTEST SOVIET AGGRESSION

OW280251 Beijing XINHUA in English 0238 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--Some 300 Afghans demonstrated near the Soviet Embassy here this afternoon to mark the first anniversary of the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan.

They marched in freezing cold to a place about 200 meters away from the Soviet Embassy to join some Afghans already on hunger strike for 5 days in protest against the Soviet occupation of their country. The demonstrators carried placards reading: "Russian killers out of Afghanistan," "Down with Russian imperialists" and "They can kill us but they cannot conquer us."

A leaflet issued by the Afghan community here during the demonstration said that the Afghan people rose empty-handed against the Soviet invaders in the last year and have frustrated Kremlin's efforts for the control of their homeland.

The leaflet said that all that has happened in Afghanistan "contradicts the Kremlin's claims of limited objectives of ensuring stability on its southern border. It is a clear example of the Soviet expansionist policies for greater military thrust in control of the world."

It exposed the Soviet suppression of the Afghan people. "There is an abundance of evidence that they have used both chemical and biological warfare in violation of all human rights and international laws," the leaflet said. "Because of their indiscriminate bombing and shelling, many parts of the country have been transformed into piles of (?rubble) which have forced more than 1.5 million people to flee to neighboring Pakistan and Iran and seek refuge," it added.

"If the Soviet military advances are not checked in Afghanistan today," the leaflet went on, "the geo-political advantages that accrue to the Soviet Union will certainly enable the Kremlin to coerce, one by one, the countries in the Gulf area...to fall into the Soviet orbit."

The freedom fighters in Afghanistan, however ill-prepared and poorly equipped they may be, are determined to fight to the end, the leaflet said. It appealed to the world for support to the Afghan resistance to the Soviet invasion.

CSO: 4020

JAPAN PRESS MARKS SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

OW271650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Tokyo, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--Many Japanese newspapers noted in their editorials issued today on the first anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan that the Soviet big power behaviour has made it increasingly isolated in the world.

"MAINICHI SHIMBUN" pointed out in an editorial that in the past year fighting between Afghan guerrillas on the one hand and the Soviet occupation forces and the Karmal govermment troops on the other has been unfolding. The more the Soviet Union tries to prop up the Karmal regime, more Afghans would be killed and deeper hostility and hatred would be created, thus landing it into a Viet Nam-styled quagmire. The Soviet Union's stupid acts have once again made it a target of public denunciation.

The editorial said that in the fighting in Afghanistan, casualties of the Soviet troops have surpassed ten thousand. Internationally the Soviet Union is more isolated and at home criticisms have been levelled against it. It has paid a higher price.

ASAHI SHIMBUN said in an editorial today, "One year after its invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union today still deploys 80,000 to 90,000 armymen there, and possibly will send more reinforcements. The Soviet Union, which tries to bring Afghanistan into its sphere of influence by force of arms, has met determined resistance from the people of the moutainous state and has been bogged down in an inextricable quagmire."

"Even for such a big power as the Soviet Union," it added, "it is very difficult to quell resistance from the people of a small nation by force. This is the lesson of the present world."

"One year after its military intervention in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union began to take the bitter path the U.S. had walked during the Viet Nam war," it says.

It pointed out, "Two resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and a resolution of the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference, representing overwhelming public opinion, demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and the realization of national self-determination. The Soviet Union should not ignore such public opinion." It must withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, it stressed.

CSO: 4020

U.S. OFFICIALS ASSESS AFGHAN SITUATION

OW260832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 26 Dec 80

["Yearender: Afghanistan--How Washington Sees It"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, 25 Dec (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union is floundering in a quagmire, miserably failing in most of its objectives during the course of a year of brutal military invasion of Afghanistan. U.S. official and other sources all recognize that the resistance movement has put up such stiff resistance that as far as the Kremlin is concerned there is no light at the end of the tunnel.

During the course of the past year in Afghanistan, one State Department senior official has said, "they have had little success in building support for the Babrak Karmal regime, which faces widespread and growing alienation and resistance within Afghanistan. There is also almost a universal hostility to the Soviet presence which has intensified its problems, and although the Kremlin has been able to keep Karmal in power, he is regarded throughout Afghanistan as a mere Soviet puppet."

Thousands of Afghan soldiers have defected. The Afghan army force has dropped from 100,000 prior to the Soviet invasion to about 25,000. The continuing flow of refugees is another indication of the failure of the Soviet effort to subdue the Afghan countryside. A U.S. official has stated that one out of every ten of the population of the country is a refugee, and that more than one million have left their homeland for Pakistan and elsewhere.

According to U.S. Government sources, a noteworthy development during the last few months has been the indications of better cooperation between nationalist groups in actions against the Soviet invaders. There are signs of some intertribal coordination and cooperation in a number of key provinces. The resistance is mainly focused on the Soviet intruders, and it is ironical that the resistance is combatting the intruders with equipment, small arms in particular, which they have wrested from Soviet troops or from defected Afghan soldiers.

A year after the invasion, reported the press here, 75 percent of the countryside is outside the effective control of the regime. The nationwide nature of the resistance is making it very difficult for the Soviet troops to succeed in their efforts to suppress it.

The Soviet invasion is a matter of concern not only to the United States and the West, for it seeks to ensure that the Soviet Union domination extends to the oil bearing areas of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. U.S. officials are worried that it might lower the threshold for the exercise of Soviet military power in pursuit of its expansionist foreign policy objective and create a very dangerous situation.

CSO: 4020

U.S. PROFESSOR URGES SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN RESISTANCE

OW270122 Beijing XINHUA in English 0108 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--Zalmay Khalilzad, professor of political science at Columbian [as received] University, today called for support by the United States and its allies for the Afghan opposition to Soviet invasion and for endeavours to achieve a Soviet withdrawal from that country.

Writing in THE WASHINGTON POST today on the anniversary of Soviet invasion, he recalled that immediately after the invasion, many people argued that the Soviet purpose in invading was limited. But Soviet policies since the invasion indicated that they at least wanted to integrate Afghanstain into the Soviet satellite empire, the article said.

The article said that Soviet behavior underlines its determination to maintain its grip on Afghanistan. Indiscriminate bombing, the exploitation of internal conflicts--all the familiar tactics of a colonial war are being employed to break the resistance.

"From a Western perspective," it said, "it should also be clear that Moscow's continued and unhindered occupation of Afghanistan, and a possible Soviet move in the direction of the Persian Gulf, constitute a threat to American and Western credibility and, more immediately, to vital economic and security interests in the Gulf."

The article held that whether the Soviets attempt other Afghan style operations in the region will depend on many factors, but a major one is likely to be the Western ability to contain Soviet power. Without such a Western capability, the Soviets may well be tempted to become more adventurous. Soviet policy in the larger region may well depend on its experience in Afghanistan, it noted.

CSO: 4020

'XINHUA' REVIEWS SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

OW291854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 29 Dec 80

["Southern Africa after Zimbabwe's Independence by Correspondents Xia Ze and Guan Yunqui"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--Southern Africa has taken on a strategically new look following the independence of Zimbabwe last April, leaving the racists a lone foothold in the southernmost part of the continent.

The independence of Zimbabwe has fortified the confidence of the peoples still struggling for li eration. Black students in South Africa boycotted classes for several months in protest against the apartheid policy and won sympathy and support of the black population. Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organization, has said that Zimbabwe's victory came as a tremendous support to the Namibian people and an assurance that they would eventually win in the struggle against South African domination.

Zimbabwe has rapidly rehabilitated its economy since independence. Crops are growing well. It is estimated that the output of corn will reach 1.6 million tons this year and the country will be able to export more to its grain-deficient neighbours. Some manufactured goods are also available for export. These achievements will improve the economic strength of the country and serve as an impetus to regional development.

Independent Zimbabwe has secured for its neighbouring independent states a peaceful environment which is another factor in favor of regional economic cooperation and development. Encouraged by the progress in Zimbabwe, the independent Southern African states are working out plans for this cooperation to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa. To this end, nine Southern African states held their first conference on coordinated development, at which they signed agreements on cooperation in communications and transport.

Zimbabwe's independence represents a rebuff to the Soviet expansionist designs in Southern Africa. Since its success in putting Angola under its control, the Soviet Union has tried to extend its influence to Zimbabwe--an important target in Southern Africa for Moscow's strategy. This Soviet drive was thwarted thanks to the Zimbabwean government's independent policy of active non-alignment. However, Moscow will not taking its reverse lying down and will miss no chance for a renewed attempt in Southern Africa.

'XINHUA' EXPLORES 'SHABA TODAY'

OW310712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 31 Dec 80

["News in Depth by Correspondent Yang Qi: Shaba Today"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Kinshasa, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--Mining and life in Shaba, the southern, copper and cobalt rich province of Zaire, have recovered from the ravages of two invasions by Soviet and Cuban-trained mercenaries in 1977 and 1978. And there are signs of new progress.

The Shaba region is called by the local people the "lungs of Zaire". Mines and factories of the General Mining Company of Zaire sprawled along a stretch of 300 kilometers from the southeast to the northwest of the copper belt where several cities, have sprung up.

The General Mining Company, Zaire's biggest enterprise vital for the country's economy, has overful illed the target of copper and cobalt output in the first three quarters of this year and is expected to produce 420,000 tons of copper and 15,000 tons of cobalt this year, surpassing the output of 1978 or 1979.

The soaring price of cobalt on the world market last year enabled the company to earn a large sum of hard currency and its turnover reached to 1.54 billion U.S. dollars, 164 percent over that of the previous year. According to the estimate of a leading personnel of the company, the company's sales proceeds would go up further this year if the world prices of copper and cobalt remain at the present higher level. Sixty-one percent of its hard currency earnings or more than half of the nation's hard currency revenue, was handed over to the government. This helped the government much in the repayment 450 million U.S. dollars of debt this year.

During the two Shaba wars, large numbers of refugees had fled to Angola and Zambia. Since 1978, with the help of the office of the U.N. High Commission for Refugees, nearly 170,000 refugees have returned home.

Vice-Governor Salum told this correspondent that self-sufficiency has been achieved in meat, eggs, chicken and vegetables, thanks to the local government's agricultural program. In the towns we visited, there was abundant supply of consumer goods at prices no higher than in the capital.

We were told that the two invasions of Shaba had brought untold suffering to both the local people and the neighbouring countries. Former Katanga gendarmes, who once served as Soviet-Cuban mercenaries, now live in exile in Angola and Zambia and lead a precarious existence.

Considerable progress has been made in the negotiations between Angola and Zaire with the participation commissioner of the U.N. High Commission for the return of these gendarmes. Local military and administrative authorities said that they were ready to welcome home their brothers who had gone astray. Eluki Monga Aungu, commander of the First Military Region, said confidently that Shaba is safe as since the government has adopted a series measure to ensure its security.

CSO: 4020

COMOROS' FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED 17 DECEMBER

OW171640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Moroni, 17 Dec (XINHUA)--Comoro Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ali Mroudjae denounced the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea in an interview with XINHUA here this morning.

On the Afghan problem, he said: "The aggression against Afghanistan and its occupation by Soviet troops have shocked the whole world, the Islamic countries including Afghanistan in particular. For us, this aggression constitutes a flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of the UN charter by a superpower pursuing its hegemonic designs." "The Comoro delegation (to the 35th UN General Assembly session) condemned the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and the presence of foreign troops in this non-aligned Islamic country," he added. "There can never be a political solution to the problem of Afghanistan so long as the Soviet troops remain in that country," he stressed.

On the Kampuchean problem, the minister said: "We condemn the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and so long as these foreign troops are not withdrawn, we cannot recognize a regime installed by a foreign power against the will of the Kampuchean people."

Mroudjae also appealed for an immediate ceasefire between Iran and Iraq, and voiced strong opposition to any form of foreign intervention in the conflict, especially Soviet or U.S. intervention.

CSO: 4020

ANGOLAN MPLA-PART/ OF LABOR HOLDS CONGRESS

OW251947 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Dec (XINHUA)--The first extraordinary congress of the People's Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA)-party of labour ended in Luanda recently, according to reports from that city.

The congress approved a report made by Jose Eduardo dos Santos on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, and the main directions of economic and social development of Angola in the period from 1981 to 1990. The congress also elected Dos Santos president of the party.

In his report, Dos Santos pointed out that in the past three years, the industrial sector was recovering steadily, with the total mining production increased by 450 percent of the oil output reaching 21 million tons. However, the goal of meeting the people's essential needs set forth in 1977 has failed to be realised. The situation in the fields of education and public health, especially in food supply, is far from satisfactory.

This was because of indiscipline and the continued war conditions, the report said. There remained the serious problem of the lack of a new setup which makes the leadership vigorous and efficient, the report maintained.

On foreign policy, the report reaffirmed support of the stand of the South West Africa People's Organization and the African National Congress of South Africa on liberation struggle, and condemned the South African racialist regime's successive armed attacks against Angola.

The resolution on social and economic issue approved at the congress stressed the need to take the improvement of the people's life as one of the party's most important tasks.

The resolution stressed the gratitude to the Soviet Union and Cuba for their "internationalist assistance and support".

CSO: 4020

OAU CONFERENCE ON CHAD OPENS

OW231854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Lagos, 23 Dec (XINHUA)--The Fifth Conference on Chad opened here this morning under the auspices of the OAU to assess the situation and seek a "lasting peace" in that war-ravaged country.

The conference was called after last week's civil war victory of Libyan-backed Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei's forces over the former Defense Minister Habre's forces.

In his opening speech, the current chairman of OAU, President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone said that the meeting is intended to "help our brothers in Chad reconcile themselves one to the other, and provide for that territory a stable and effective government necessary for the stability and the development of Chad."

He added that "foreign presence complicates the Chadian problem and make its resolution much more difficult." "We need the exclusion of foreign influence in Chad which had been recognized all along as a pre-requisite to the solution of the Chadian problem," he declared.

Stevens appealed for the mobilisation of material and financial assistance to Chad for its national reconstruction and the repatriation and rehabilitation of its refugees. But "these are measures which can only be carried out effectively without foreign intervention in whatever form in Chad," he noted.

President Shagari of Nigeria in his welcome address called for the implementation of the other aspects of the Lagos Accord which deal with pacification, reconstruction and the rehabilitation of the Chadian people.

Also present at the conference are the presidents of Senegal, Benin, the Congo, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Guinea, Niger and Togo, Minister of Industry of Sudan Izadin Han Ahmed [name as received] on behalf of President Numayri, and Secretary-General of the OAU Kodjo.

Foreign Minister 'Ali at-Turayki of Libya arrived here after the opening ceremony. President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad and Defense Minister Hissein Habre are reported to have arrived here but not appeared at the conference.

CSO: 4020

NATO COUNCIL MINISTERIAL SESSION ENDS

OW121922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Brussels, 12 Dec (XINHUA)--The ministerial session of the North Atlantic Council wound up here today unanimously condemning the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and warning against a possible Soviet invasion of Poland.

A communique issued at the end of the conference says that the continuing military buildup of the Soviet Union, its clear willingness, as seen in Afghanistan, to use force in disregard of the principles of the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and international law, and the Soviet menace which hangs over Poland give cause for grave concern to the members of the alliance and to the entire international community.

It points out that detente has been seriously damaged by Soviet actions. Poland, it declared, should be free to decide its own future and the Soviet Union must observe the principle of nonintervention.

The ministers at the session stressed that allied strength and cohesion are thus essential to the maintenance of stability and peace. United in purpose, their countries are determined to meet any challenge and to react in the manner which the gravity of this development would require.

Under present circumstances, the communique emphasizes, there is particular need to look to deterrence and defence. The allies will therefore take, individually or collectively, the defensive measures to meet the growth of Warsaw Pact capabilities and to deter any aggression. They reiterate the continuing implementation of various programmes and measures aimed at strengthening the allied defence.

The communique states further that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is unacceptable. The use of military force by the Soviet Government to impose its will on the people of a neutral and nonaligned country belies its oft-repeated professions of friendship for the nations of the Third World, creating distrust about its future intention.

The ministers also deplored the war between Iraq and Iran, which caused further concern for the stability of the affected region. They underline the importance of maintaining freedom of navigation.

At a press conference this afternoon, U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said that the ministerial session was one of the most satisfactory and positive he had ever attended. There is no doubt that relations between the U.S. and its allies are excellent, he added.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD CLIMATOLOGISTS URGE COOPERATION

Asian Climatology Conference

OW200810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Guangzhou, 20 Dec (XINHUA)--The First Regional Technical Conference on Climate called here by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) today appeals to nations in Asia and the Western Pacific to facilitate close cooperation among meteorologists, agricultural scientists and economists and others involved in food production and the use of water and energy resources.

The appeal was made in a statement issued at the end of the Technical Conference on Climate for Asia and the Western Pacific, which was attended by many of the world's most well-known meteorologists and climatologists as well as experts from some UN specialized agencies and other international bodies.

Cooperative projects between nations in the region should be developed so that mutual benefit may be obtained by the exchange of expertise and resources in meteorology and climatology, the statement says.

It stresses full advantage must be ensured to be taken of the knowledge of climate influence in food production and the use of water and energy resources.

The statement appeals to nations in the region to encourage research and development for the adaptation of available methodologies to suit local conditions and for the improvement of methodologies.

All possible measures, the statement says, should be taken to ensure that climate information relating to food production and to the use of water and energy are identified, processed and made available, preferably in computer-compatible form.

The statement points out that those responsible for decision-making in food production, management of water resources and energy supply in the nations in the region must be fully aware of the dominant influence of climate.

"The use of climate knowledge will only be effective if meteorologists and climatologists work in direct association with hydrologists, agriculturists, economists and soil scientists as well as scientists and users in related fields," the statement says.

Government officials and scientists should work together as a close-knit team too, the document adds.

The week-long conference also appeals to UN specialized agencies and other international bodies to increase their assistance to nations in Asia and the Western Pacific in improving the application of climate knowledge particularly in the fields of food production and the use of energy and water resources. "Continuing close collaboration" should be ensured between relevant UN specialized agencies and other international bodies in these activities.

Speaking of the reasons for the appeal, the document states that there are about 2,000 million people at present living in the region and this number will increase to about 3,000 million by the year 2000. A substantial increase in food production will be necessary if the goal of adequate nutrition for all people in the region is to be achieved.

Water resources in the region are inadequately utilized at present and considerable improvement will be necessary if the demands in the year 2000 are to be satisfied, the statement continued. "A massive increase in energy consumption in the region is likely to occur between now and the year 2000."

Climatologists Meet in Guangzhou

OW190746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Guangzhou, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--World climatologists meeting here agree that it is still too soon to tell whether the globe is going to be getting warmer or cooler.

It might take them two decades or even longer to see a preliminary general trend, they say, for the climate fluctuations involve both natural and human factors, which are very complicated.

However, heated discussions on the present world climate trend have been going on here at the Technical Conference on Climate for Asia and Western Pacific since it opened on Monday.

Some climatologists say that the growing increase of carbon dioxide released into the air in recent decades with the development of industry and other factors seem to lead to a global warming. The carbon dioxide layer in the atmosphere, they say, has a sort of greenhouse effect, that is, stopping the release of the heat on earth.

Others say that the global temperature is declining because of the increased volcanic ash in the air, the sun spot activities and the vapour changes in the atmosphere, which have impacts on solar radiation.

Bert Bolin, 55, professor of the University of Stockholm, Sweden, who is one of the world's several well-known meteorologists, said that the general trend is that the global climate seems to get warming and the leading factor is the release of huge amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

He said, the carbon dioxide released into the air this year might reach 8 billion tons and in 1979 the amount was 5.4 billion tons. By the year 2025, the figure is estimated to be around 14 billion tons. The average annual emission of carbon dioxide into the air in the past decade was about five billion tons, he added.

The Swedish professor, who has been doing research in this field for 25 years said that among the total emission, 50 percent stays in the air, about 28 to 40 percent is absorbed by plants and the rest goes into the sea.

According to some specialists here, carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased by 15 percent since the beginning of the industrial revolution in the early 18th century. Calculations show that if carbon dioxide in the air doubles, the average global temperature will go up one degree centigrade.

And this may be possible by the middle of the next century if the estimated average annual increase of the fossil fuels like oil and coal consumed is two percent, according to a U.S. Government report issued on 24 July 1980. This may happen earlier than estimated due to the growing felling of trees, the report says.

If that being the case, the report continues, the temperature in the polar regions may perhaps go up by as many as 5 to 10 degrees centigrade, for the "greenhouse effect" of the carbon dioxide in these areas is obvious.

Then the ice in the polar regions will melt and the sea will rise and people will have to abandon many of the coastal cities, the report claims.

"I don't think that the carbon dioxide will double by the middle of the next century," argued Koichiro Takahashi, 67, professor of Waseda University, Japan.

He said, if it should be the case, countries the world over will take various measures now to cope with this and cut down the carbon dioxide to be released. They may also turn to developing solar energy, wind and water power resources, he added.

Besides, he stressed, reports have already said that the reserves of oil and coal today are limited on earth.

"My research shows that there seems to be a global cooling," the well-known Japanese professor stated. He noted, the temperature began to decline in Asia in the 1960s and in Europe, in the 1940s.

Factors behind the temperature declining are several, he explained. One is the increased airborne volcano ash in the recent decades. Before the 1940s, he recalled, few volcanoes erupted and this has also been noted by British, West German and some American specialists too. This, plus the sun spot activities and the vapour changes in the atmosphere have affected the solar radiation onto earth.

But, he said, the cooling is not what is felt in the Ice Age or the Little Ice Age but may have impacts on crops. In Japan, he said, the average temperature decrease in the past 20 years or so was one degree centigrade and in some areas the decrease was bigger, hence, the output of rice, a major crop in Japan, went down 4 percent.

Chinese meteorologists state that global cooling seems to be the general climate trend. There has been a temperature decrease in the north polar region, Africa, southern China and eastern Atlantic in the past decade, said Wang Shaowu, associate professor of Beijing University.

China has experienced cool summers in 1957, 1964, 1969, 1972 and 1976, the 48-year-old Chinese professor recalled. Besides, he said, the average temperature from 1971 to 1980 is lower than that from 1931 to 1960 despite the increased carbon dioxide released.

"We all agree that the increase of carbon dioxide may lead to a temperature increase, but it's hard to say that the reason for the rise in temperature is the increase of carbon dioxide," Wang Shaowu said.

Basing themselves on extensive studies in Chinese meteorological records, navigational logs, annals of various localities and ancient literary works over the past 5,000 years, Chinese meteorologists maintain that the "changes" in the past decade are similar to those which had repeated in the past 500 years.

"Never before did we dream of the human activities' impact on climate. We said that or this is 'independent of nature'," an American professor commented.

Besides, they noted, cooling or warming seems to have varied from place to place in terms of timing and period.

But, they all stressed, it is an important issue to consider and research efforts must be encouraged and intensified so as to provide better meteorological service for the future development.

CSO: 4020

PLANS FOR MORE MOUNTAINEERING EXPEDITIONS BY FOREIGN TEAMS

More Mountaineering Expeditions

OW291214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--Two mountaineering expeditions from Austria and Japan and three American trekking teams will come to China next year, the Chinese Mountaineering Association (CMA) said here today.

A 16-member expedition from the Austrian Alpine Club will challenge the northwest face of the 7,546-meter Mount Muztagata, one of the high peaks in northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region from 31 August to 26 September next year.

A trekking team from the American Mountain Travel Inc. will tour the same area in June next year, but their highest climb will be to a point at an altitude of 5,600 meters.

The CMA said that a Japanese expedition, organized by the Japanese National Railways Mountaineering Federation, will climb the 5,445-meter Mount Bogda also in Xinjiang in July next year. The team will be led by Ken Kambayashi and the climbing route will be decided later.

Two trekking teams from the American Mountain Travel Inc. and another from the Mountain Travel Nepal Inc. will also trek the mountain in autumn next year after touring the well-known scenic spot Tianchi, or "Heavenly Lake," near Mount Bogda in the eastern part of the Tianshan Mountains.

Mount Bogda is one of the half a dozen peaks over 5,000-meters high and dozens more exceeding 4,000 meters in the vicinity hitherto unclimbed, the CMA said. The snow-capped Mount Muztagata, known as the "father of the icy mountains," was ascended for the first time by a combined Sino-Soviet expedition in 1956. Three Americans reached the top on skis in July of this year.

Since the opening of eight mountains to foreign expeditions earlier this year, more than 70 protocols have been signed for climbing and trekking in 1981, the CMA said. In addition to the groups mentioned, other visiting teams from Australia, Britain, France, Italy, New Zealand and Switzerland will also assay the peaks.

U.S. Team to Climb Qomolangma

OW130818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 13 Dec (XINHUA)--Two American trekking teams will tour the area of Mount Qomolangma (known abroad as Everest) in China's Tibet autonomous region next year, it was learned from the Chinese Mountaineering Association (CMA) here today.

In November 1981, a team organized by the company Mountain Travel Nepal Incorporation, composed of both mountaineers and tourists will climb to 5,000 meters where expeditions used to establish their basecamps. The team will be led by Albert Read, managing director of the company. It will not attempt to reach the 8,848-meter summit.

The CMA said the team will come to the Mount Qomolangma area after touring the area of the world's 14th highest peak, Mount Xixabangma, also reaching 5,000 meters.

Another Qomolangma team from American Mountain Travel Inc., 30 people in all, will divide into two groups and trek the mountain area between September and October next year. Their highest climb will also be to the 5,000-meter basecamp.

These tours will follow an Australian Qomolangma team, which plans to climb a 6,600-meter glacier on the world's highest peak between 20 April and 20 May.

The CMA said that American Mountain Travel Inc. also will send an eight-member trekking team to the 7,556-meter Mount Gongga area in southwest China's Sichuan Province between May and June next year. The team will be led by Leo le Bon.

CSO: 4020

MADRID SECURITY CONFERENCE ADJOURNS 19 DECEMBER

OW192020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--The European Security Conference adjourned here today after 6 weeks of fruitless debate. The next session is scheduled for 27 January next year.

This followup European Security Conference, opened on 11 November, was attended by delegates from 35 countries from Europe (with the exception of Albania), the United States and Canada. A 2-month preparatory session was held before the conference.

The conference was called in a rush without an agenda which was scheduled to be worked out at the preparatory session. During deliberations on the execution of the final act adopted at the 1975 Helsinki Conference, delegates from the Western, neutral and non-aligned countries censured the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan and human rights violations. They pointed out that the Soviet action "constitutes a serious infringement on the principles of the Helsinki Final Act," "has pushed detente to an abyss" and that "there cannot be separate detente in Europe" under the current situation. The Soviet delegate resorted to sophistry at the meeting to avert accusation and blamed the West instead for sabotaging detente.

As the conference entered its fifth week, delegates from the East and the West had put forward over 80 proposals on East-West relations, ranging from European disarmament, security in the Mediterranean, human rights and energy to what joint actions are to be taken against terrorism.

Western officials said they were pessimistic about these proposals, since at the 1977 Belgrade Conference only 3 out of the 106 proposals advanced were adopted.

Western news agencies reported that the Western countries are uneasy over rumours that the Soviet Union is about to intervene militarily in Poland. Under such a situation, public opinion in the West is skeptical over what results the next European security session will produce.

CSO: 4020

BEIJING HOSTS NEW YEAR'S PARTY FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

OW291716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--Over 700 foreign students from some [number indistinct] countries and 500 Chinese teachers and students celebrated the coming new year at a party given this evening at the Beijing Institute of Languages.

The party, sponsored by the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Higher Education, started off with music and refreshments and ended with the showing of a new Chinese feature film "The Mysterious Buddha".

Like all gatherings of young people, the party was livened up by the students' animated chats and laughters. Foreign and Chinese students 'iscussed their views on things and shared their experiences in studies.

A 23-year-old student from Madagascar, Johanesa, who majors in traditional Chinese medicines, told XINHUA that he wanted to bring this ancient Chinese culture back to his country to serve his motherland, however, he said, the only thing that worried him was whether these herbal medicines were available in his country or not.

A very young Kampuchean girl student Matieng who came to China from guerrillas areas last March said she was now preparing herself for her future task of liberating and building up her motherland. She said that the teachers and schoolmates were good to her and she felt very much at home here. "War has deprived me of a proper education and I will do my utmost to catch it up here," she added. Twenty-two-year-old Vernon K. Fowler, a graduate student from Leeds University in England is now studying classical Chinese literature at Beijing University. He said he liked his study and his teachers and wished for more contacts with other Chinese students.

Pu Tongxiu, vice-minister of education, attended the party and extended greetings to the students on behalf of the ministry.

Bai Jiefu, vice-mayor of Beijing, also addressed the party. He said he hoped students of all countries present would join hands to work for world peace and progress.

There are now 930 foreign students studying in 15 Beijing universities and colleges. Many of them have left Beijing to spend their Christmas and New Year holidays elsewhere.

CSO: 4020

BRIEFS

IRANIAN PREMIER DISCUSSES HOSTAGES--Tehran, 18 Dec (XINHUA)--Iranian Prime Minister 'Ali Raja'i said here today that "the U.S. Government can take the hostages before the Christmas holidays if they can give the necessary guarantees," reported the PARS News Agency. During a meeting with the ambassador of Sweden here, the prime minister said: "Our final reply to the explanations that the U.S. requested has been prepared and will be sent to the U.S. in the near future. After that, every measure to speed up the release of the hostages depends on the U.S. Government." Raja'i also told PARS on 16 December that Iran now only required a financial guarantee from the U.S. to be given to the Algerian Government, which is responsible for Iranian interests in the U.S., and then the U.S. could take the hostages. [Text] [OW181527 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 18 Dec 80]

AFGHANS RESIST SOVIET TROOPS--Islamabad, 21 Dec (XINHUA)--Twenty-five Soviet soldiers were killed on 15 December during a fighting between Afghan freedom fighters and the Soviet aggressive troops in Ganikhin district of Paktia Province, according to the spokesman of Hizb-i-Islami of Afghanistan in Peshawar today. The spokesman said that in another fight in Solicoat district of Paktia Province the same day five Soviet soldiers were killed while two freedom fighters lost their lives. On 10 December freedom fighters made attacks on the Soviet troops in Khost and Kani in the province. As a result, 6 Soviet military trucks were destroyed and 50 machine-guns and 5,600 bullets captured. Resistance movements, he said, are very active in Nangarhar Province. The freedom fighters recently destroyed in Nazyan district three Soviet tanks and killed all those aboard. According to another report, the Afghan freedom fighters in an action against Soviet troops in Kesham area of Badakhashan Province caused heavy casualties for the invaders. [Text] [OW211628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 21 Dec 80]

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS CONTINUE FIGHT--Islamabad, 22 Dec (XINHUA)--The Afghan Moslem fighters (Mojahedin) have carried on a heroic struggle in the rural areas of Afghanistan against the Soviet occupation troops and the Soviet-backed Karmal regime, said Maulvi Mohammad Khalis, leader of Hezb-e Eslami (Islamic Front) in an interview with Pakistan Radio in Peshawar yesterday, according to press reports here. With the help of the local people, the Afghan guerrillas have made surprise attacks on the Soviet aggressors and the Karmal regime's army, he said. In face of the recent Soviet economic offensives, he added, the Afghans, though living in poverty, refused to accept the Soviet distribution of food stuff, cash and other goods and described them as "bribes." [Text] [OW221208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 22 Dec 80]

AFGHAN DELEGATION VISITS CAIRO--Cairo, 21 Dec (XINHUA)--The Afghan resistance delegation which arrived here yesterday said that despite scanty arms and the shortage of food and clothes, the resistance fighters have enjoyed high spirits and continued their struggle against the Russian invaders. A member of the delegation, Sanatallah Mujaddidi, said that despite the difficulties faced by the patriots, they have succeeded in inflicting heavy losses on the Soviet invaders. He dwelled on Soviet forces' atrocities in Afghanistan. [Text] [OW211220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 21 Dec 80]

IRAQ OPPOSES INTERVENTION--Bangkok, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--"Iraq is strongly against interference by any country in the internal affairs of another as in Kampuchea and Afghanistan," said Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi at a press conference here yesterday. Hammadi, who left here today after a 4-day official visit to Thailand, also declared that Iraq supported Thailand's and ASEAN's proposal for an international conference on Kampuchea adopted by the UN General Assembly. He expressed his country's readiness to increase oil export to Thailand and other ASEAN countries. He said Arabs were willing to provide the countries in the region with more business and trade opportunities. He believed that a dialogue between ASEAN and the Arab League would help pave the way for closer economic cooperation between the two groups. It could also be used as a means to formulate a common stand on major political issues of mutual concern such as Arab-Israeli confrontation and the Kampuchean conflict. [Text] [OW191224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 19 Dec 80]

IRAN PREPARES REPLY TO U.S.--Tehran, 16 Dec (XINHUA)--Iranian leader Khomeyni has given permission to preparing a reply to the United States on the hostages. He hoped that in the near future there would no longer be a hostage problem, Prime Minister Mohammed 'Ali Raja'i told the PARS News Agency this morning after meeting with Khomeyni. "As we have repeatedly said," he said, "the issue has become a dead subject for us. So in order to get rid of this hindrance and save our time, we have prepared a final answer that will be conveyed to the U.S. Government through the representative of the Algerian Government who has come to Iran for this purpose." He added that it was now up to the United States to take the hostages back any time, any day. "We have only asked for financial guarantees from the U.S. for our interests. Then they can take the hostages," the prime minister concluded. [Text] [OW161600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 16 Dec 80]

COMMENTS ON U.S. RESPONSE--Tehran, 13 Dec (XINHUA)--"The reply and the position of the United States to the conditions (for releasing the U.S. hostages) set by the (Iranian) Islamic Consultative Assembly have been basically positive," said Ahmad Azizi, director of American hostage affairs in the office of the prime minister, the PARS News Agency reported today. The discussion between the Iranian authorities and the Algerian mediation team is still going on, he said, and added that the results will be published soon after the Algerian team leaves Tehran. The Algerian team arrived in Tehran 9 days ago, bringing with them the U.S. response to the conditions of the assembly for the release of the hostages. Meanwhile, Azizi indicated that the trip of four American clergymen to Iran had been realized without prior planning. [Text] [OW131559 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 13 Dec 80]

BANI-SADR DISCUSSES U.S. HOSTAGES--Tehran, 15 Dec (XINHUA)--"If the U.S. returns the money deposited by the Iranian Government in U.S. banks and other banks under the U.S. control, the problem of the U.S. hostages will be solved," Iranian President Bani-Sadr announced at a press conference here this morning. He stressed that "I am not referring to the money brought out by the late shah." On the economic difficulties, Bani-Sadr admitted that Iran was facing great economic difficulties because the country was engaged in a war under the condition of an economic blockade. Iran could solve these problems by relying on the efforts of its people until it wins the war, he said. The president reiterated that "so long as the enemy troops do not withdraw from our land, we cannot accept any solutions." [Text] [OW150840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 15 Dec 80]

BANGLADESH-UAE JOINT COMMUNIQUE--Dacca, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--Bangladesh and the United Arab Emirates in a communique today demanded an immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. The communique, issued after a 3-day visit to Bangladesh by UAE State Minister for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi, also demanded Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands and reiterated support for the Palestinian people's right to an independent state in their homeland. Both sides appealed to Iraq and Iran to immediately cease hostilities and seek a just solution to their dispute. They stressed, "The Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz should be kept free for safe navigation in the interest of global peace and security." The two sides pledged cooperation in upholding the principles of the Organization of Islamic Conference, and underscored the need for unity and solidarity among Muslim countries. They also pledged to cooperate in oil and gas explorations. The UAE expressed willingness to invest in mutually beneficial projects in Bangladesh. [Text] [OW290716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 29 Dec 80]

AFGHAN REBELS' SOLIDARITY VIEWED--Islamabad, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--S.M. Zafar, a former federal minister, siad at a public meeting held in Lahore today that the people of Afghanistan were putting up tough resistance against the well-equipped Russian forces in what was a demonstration of their force of self-determination, according to APP tonight. The public meeting, held to express brotherhood and solidarity with Afghan refugees and Mojahedin, called upon the Soviet Union to withdraw its armed forces from Afghanistan by respecting the UN charter. Mayor of Lahore Mian Shujaur Rahman said at the meeting that the war of the Afghan people was the war of the entire Muslim world. They were fighting for righteousness and justice, he added. He appealed to all Pakistanis to donate one rupee each every month to the Afghan refugees. Some other speakers at the meeting also condemned the Russian aggression on Afghanistan and expressed their confidence that the Afghan people would finally emerge victorious in their war against the Russian occupation of their homeland. [Text] [OW270115 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 27 Dec 80]

AFGHANS PROTEST IN DELHI--Beijing, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--Braving the chilly weather, about 100 Afghans began a 24-hour fast outside the Soviet Embassy yesterday evening in protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, reports "THE TIMES OF INDIA" today. The demonstrators, including men, women, children and youth were led by Said Mohammed Maiwand, a former representative of Afghanistan in the United Nations. Displaying banners with such slogans as "death or freedom" and "Russians quit Afghanistan," the demonstrators sat on the dew-drenched grounds opposite the Soviet Embassy. A spokesman for the demonstrators said their protest marked the first anniversary of Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He said the hunger strikers will be joined by other Afghans in Delhi today to hold a protest demonstration outside the embassy. [Text] [OW270738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 27 Dec 80]

AFGHAN OFFICIAL'S DEFECTION NOTED--Islamabad, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--Yaboorrashid Arian, deputy prime minister in Babrak Karmal's regime, has fled from Afghanistan, the daily "THE MUSLIM" reported today. Arian, who was Kabul's ambassador to Islamabad during the governments of Nur Mohammad Taraki and Hafizollah Amin, was called back home by Karmal and appointed justice minister. He became deputy prime minister and a member of the revolutionary council after he visited Moscow last June. [Text] [OW270807 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 27 Dec 80]

AFGHANS PROTEST IN NEW DELHI--Beijing, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--Some 400 Afghans shouted anti-Soviet slogans in front of the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi today, according to reports received here. On the first anniversary of the Soviet occupation of their country, about 400 Afghan demonstrators today joined some 100 of their fellow-countrymen on an overnight hunger strike in front of the embassy. The demonstrators carried banners inscribed with the words, "Down with the Kremlin's criminal regime!" and enlarged pictures of Afghan victims of the Soviet invasion. They also chanted slogans "Down with Soviet imperialism!" "We want justice, we want freedom, and we will die for freedom!" [Text] [OW271510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 27 Dec 80]

EGYPTIAN PRESS SUPPORTS AFGHANS--Cairo, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--Solidarity with the Afghan people against the Soviet invasion is the thesis of today's editorials of both "AL-AKHBAR" and "AL-GOMHURIA." "AL-AKHBAR" pointed out that the Soviet crime in Afghanistan has alarmed peoples and nations all over the world. They all expressed their support to the Afghan people against the invasion. "AL-GOMHURIA" said that the Afghan people were exposed over a full year to the most abhorrent crimes of the Soviet invasion ranging from murder of women, children and old people, destruction of whole villages with their population, air raids, to profanation of sacred places of Islamic worship. In spite of this, the paper added, the Afghan people stood steadfast in the face of invasion and waged the noblest battle against the superpower. They have made the Soviet Union in a plight. [Text] [OW261510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 26 Dec 80]

AFGHANS PROTEST IN TEHRAN--Tehran, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--A demonstration was held here today on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The march began at 8 am and the crowds were mostly Afghan residents. They marched first to the Afghan Embassy and then the Soviet Embassy in Tehran, shouting slogans such as: "Russia will be defeated," "Afghanistan hates Soviets as well as Americans" and "The Red Army should be pushed back." Scores of demonstrators succeeded in entering the Soviet Embassy compound where they caused some damage, according to a PARS News Agency report. They pulled down the Soviet flag and burnt it, the report added. They read a 15-article resolution condemning the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan. The demonstrators were dispersed by police reinforcements. The PARS also reported that Afghan residents in the city of Mashad in northwestern Iran on the same occasion demonstrated and burned pictures of Babrak Karmal and Brezhnev. [Text] [OW271511 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 27 Dec 80]

SWISS PRESS MARKS INVASION--Geneva, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--On the first anniversary of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, Swiss newspapers came out today with commentaries, pointing out that the prolonged Soviet occupation of Afghanistan has indicated Moscow's ambition for further expansion in the world. A commentary in "TRIBUNE LE MATIN" of Lausanne said, "The occupation of Afghanistan represents

an important step of Soviet expansion towards the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. Starting from the Afghan plateaus, Moscow directly menaces Iran and Pakistan, and keeps a close eye on the petrol passage lane which the West depends on." "Since the time of cold war, Soviet menace has never been so real as it is today," it added. "24 HEURES" in its commentary held that because of the strategic importance of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has not shown the slightest intention of giving up its occupation of that country. "LA SUISSE" in an article wrote that "In the last 12 months of tough battles (in Afghanistan), soldiers of the Kremlin have failed to diminish the ever raging resistance put up by Islamic people of all circles throughout the Afghan nation." [Text] [OW281516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 28 Dec 80]

KARMAL DEFENSE MINISTER SHOT--Stockholm, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--Mohammad Rafi', minister of defence of the Karmal regime in Afghanistan, was gunned down by an officer of the Soviet occupation troops and hospitalized recently, according to a Kabul report by Anna-Maria Lantz, correspondent of the Swedish paper "EXPRESSEN." Rafi' was wounded on 17 December when he was visiting the Bagram Soviet Air Force base on the outskirts of Kabul. He did not come to until 21 December. He is known to have vehemently criticized the commanders of the Soviet occupation troops for failure to stop Soviet soldiers from raping Afghan women, and demanded the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. There have been reports of cases of violence in Kabul in the past few weeks. Of the three schoolgirls who fell victim, one succeeded in taking flight but the two others were found lying dead in the fields. The wife of an Afghan officer also became a victim. [Text] [OW240748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 24 Dec 80]

DAC: A PEOPLE PROTEST AGGRESSION--Dacca, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--About 2,000 people from all walks of life held a demonstration here this afternoon, protesting against Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan. This was organized by the Bangladesh Youth Resistance Front on Soviet Aggression in Afghanistan. The demonstrators marched through the main streets, carrying placards and streamers with slogans: "Down with Soviet social-imperialism" and "Soviet aggressor troops should withdraw immediately from Afghanistan." After the demonstration, they held a mass meeting. Speaking at the meeting, leaders of several political parties, including the communist party (ML), and mass organizations strongly condemned the Soviet action and demanded that the Afghan people be free to determine their course and destiny without any foreign interference. They expressed firm support to the Afghan people in their struggle against the Soviet aggressors. They also called on the Third World countries, non-aligned countries and peace-loving people all over the world to unite in opposing Soviet hegemonism and expansionism. A similar demonstration was held here this morning by 1,500 students. [Text] [OW280120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0110 GMT 28 Dec 80]

IRAN LISTS U.S. ALTERNATIVES--Tehran, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i summoned foreign ambassadors and charge'd affairs in Tehran this afternoon and announced that Iran will keep the 52 U.S. hostages before the United States gives back all the money Iran requested. He said that the U.S. has three alternatives: First, to hand over a guarantee to Algeria as Iran suggested earlier; second, to give Iran part of the money on which there is no difference between the two sides, and before the U.S. succeeded in solving the differences on the other part of the money requested by Iran, Iran will keep the

hostages in good condition as before; third, to play plots, to intervene, to cooperate with Saddam. In this case, Iran will defeat it. He criticized the U.S. for entering into a war with Iran more frankly by claiming that "Iran was blackmailing to solve the hostage issue" after Iran gave its last answer to the U.S. through the representative of Algeria. [Text] [OW271930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1923 GMT 27 Dec 80]

KHOMEYNI RECOMMENDS AGAINST DEMONSTRATIONS--Tehran, 17 Dec (XINHUA)--Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni today cancelled the nation-wide demonstrations scheduled for tomorrow, reported the PARS News Agency today. Iranian religious leaders and Moslem societies have arranged massive protest demonstrations throughout the country following the recent events in the country, and invited the people to participate in the demonstrations. Incidents between Islamic militants and supporters of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr have taken place recently at Isfahan and other places during which portraits of the Ayatollah were torn up. An announcement released by Khomeyni's office here today said, "Due to the present critical situation when we are engaged in war with the enemies of Islam, and as I have repeatedly announced, in order to preserve unity, if I or my picture were insulted, the people should show no action. It is hereby recommended that the public holiday and marches which are due to be held for this purpose should be cancelled." "Revolutionary institutions which have announced a 3-day holiday should return to their normal work," it added. [Text] [OW171658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 17 Dec 80]

USSR PROTESTS ATTACK ON EMBASSY--Moscow, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--The Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union today handed to the Iranian ambassador here a note, lodging a "resolute protest" with the Iranian Government against yesterday's "piratic attack" on the Soviet Embassy in Iran. The note complains that the Iranian authorities "did not take urgent and effective enough measures to prevent such an attack" and "it is only after numerous and insistent demands of the Soviet ambassador that the Iranian authorities interfered and took measures to turn the attacking persons out of the embassy's territory." "The Soviet Government," the note adds, "reserves the right to make claims to the Iranian Government for the restoration of the damage caused to the Soviet Embassy and to consider the question of appropriate measures to protect lawful interests of the Soviet Union in connection with the hostile actions of the Iranian side against the USSR Embassy in Tehran." According to a BBC report, Tehran residents staged a demonstration in front of the Soviet Embassy yesterday to mark the first anniversary of the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan. [Text] [OW290808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 29 Dec 80]

SRV LOSSES IN KAMPUCHEA--Beijing, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--Some one hundred Vietnamese troops were wiped out by the Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units in Siemreap and Koh Kong provinces recently, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea. On 24 December, the national army and guerrillas in Siemreap Province destroyed a Vietnamese truck on the Siemreap-Banteay Srei highway, killing or wounding 24 Vietnamese troops on board. A few minutes later, they wiped out five more when the enemy rushed to the rescue from Banteay Srei. On 21 December, they assaulted and captured a Vietnamese stronghold in Banteay Srei district, killing nine enemy soldiers. On 22 December, a commando unit of the national army in Koh Kong Province attacked a stronghold near the Metcuk River which was garrisoned by a Vietnamese company. Thirty-four enemy troops were killed. Over 30 Vietnamese troops were also annihilated from 18 to 20 December by the national army and guerrillas in Preah Vihear Province. [Text] [OW300816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 30 Dec 80]

SINGAPORE'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE--Beijing, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore said today: "We have to take defence seriously for there are always expansionist and aggressive people like the Vietnamese." In a New Year message, Lee said, "we have spent several thousand million dollars on the Singapore armed forces. We will be spending more on new generation of weaponry." He pointed out that the only way to ensure that Singaporeans did not become "boat people"--a reference to the hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese who fled their homeland in precarious, leaky boats--was to take defense seriously. He noted that the United States and its allies had to increase defense spending or "become increasingly vulnerable to superior Soviet strength both in strategic and conventional weapons". [Text] [OW311644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 31 Dec 80]

NEPAL'S CONSTITUTION MADE PUBLIC--Katmandu, 15 Dec (XINHUA)--The third amendment of the constitution of Nepal was made public today on the constitution day of the country. The constitution was worked out by the special committee of the Constitution Reform Commission which was set up in accordance with the results of the national referendum last May that Nepal will retain the Panchayat system with appropriate reforms. The amendment containing 21 articles stipulates that a general election of the members of the National Panchayat will be held every 5 years on the basis of adult franchise and his majesty the king will appoint as prime minister the member elected at least by 60 percent of the total membership of the National Panchayat and recommended by the national legislature. The prime minister also can be removed by reason of failure to fulfill his work by a majority of 60 percent of the total membership of the National Panchayat. The National Panchayat shall be composed of 112 elected and 28 nominated members whose tenure of office will be 5 years. Regarding foreign policy, the revised constitution stipulates that the objective of the Panchayat system is to work towards making Nepal a zone of peace by adopting the basic ideals of the United Nations and the principles of non-alignment. [Text] [OW151705 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 15 Dec 80]

GEOLOGIST'S SWISS DOCTORATE AWARD--Geneva, 29 Nov (XINHUA)--Well-known Chinese geologist, Professor Huang Jiqing, was awarded an honourary doctorate of natural science by the Zurich Federal Polytechnic School yesterday. Professor Huang received his certificate at a ceremony which was also a celebration of the 125th anniversary of the school. Ten other famous scientists were also awarded honourary doctorates. Professor Huang is the president of the China Geological Society and vice president of the Academy of Geological Sciences. [Text] [OW030651 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 25 Nov 80]

IMPORTANT 1980 EVENTS LISTED--Beijing, 27 Dec (AFP)--The wave of strikes in Poland this summer was rated the most important world event of 1980 by the Chinese youth newspaper, ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO today. Listing the 10 most significant happenings of the year, the newspaper put the death of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito in second place, followed by the boycott on the Moscow olympics. In fourth place came the Iraqi-Iranian crisis, then the American commando bid to rescue the 52 embassy hostages in Iran. A Chinese event was rated sixth in order of importance, the trial launching of an intercontinental ballistic rocket in May, and in seventh position was the Kwangju uprising in South Korea. Numbers eight and nine were space events: the photos of the planet Saturn beamed back to earth by Voyager-1, and the Soviet cosmonaut who set the world record for spending the longest time

in space. In tenth place was Zimbabwe independence. Another Chinese newspaper, BI-MONTHLY FORUM, also ran a rating of the year's 10 most important world news items. It gave first place to the appointment of Hu Yaobang as Chinese Communist Party secretary general. [Text] [OW270854 Paris AFP in English 0804 GMT 27 Dec 80]

ANTHOLOGY OF U.S. SHORT STORIES--Beijing, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--An anthology of American short stories translated into the Chinese language has been published by the China Youth Publishing House. One of several similar anthologies available in China, the new book contains 31 short stories spanning a century and a half, but with the emphasis on more recent works. Among the authors included in the anthology are Washington Irving, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Mark Twain, Henry James, O. Henry, Jack London, Theodore Dreiser, Ernest Hemingway, Albert Maltz, William Faulkner, Langston Hughes, Isaac Bashevis Singer, John Updike and Joyce Carol Oates. Each story is preceded by a brief introduction by the editor, Wang Zuoliang, a professor of English in the Foreign Languages Institute of Beijing. In the preface, Professor Wang, who visited the United States of America earlier this year, says that he finds the American short stories particularly vigorous. He foresees that the strong tradition of American literature--close attention to American realities, dissection, criticism and even protest--is being maintained. Short biographies of the 31 authors are appended to the book. [Text] [OW2370739 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 23 Nov 80]

NEPAL'S KING ADDRESSES RALLY--Katmandu, 15 Dec (XINHUA)--Tens of thousands of Nepalese people from all walks of life held a mass rally here today to mark King Mahendra's memorial day and the constitution day. Addressing the rally, King Birendra expressed his conviction that "our existence as a sovereign independent nation warrants a steady economic growth in the country for which a firm political structure seems no less than a resolute will to progress." "In keeping with the expectations as reflected in the referendum," he said, "we rouse the people to be active, to be disciplined, and to be united above all so that they can really contribute to the shaping up of our national economy." Earlier, a mass procession was staged through the streets of the capital. [Text] [OW151708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1707 GMT 15 Dec 80]

KAMPUCHEAN GUERRILLAS ATTACK VIETNAMESE--Beijing, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--A Vietnamese motorboat was sunk by the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas on 13 December on its way to Chaytach from Kaoh Kong City. One hundred and seven Vietnamese troops on board were killed, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. In Preah Vihear Province, guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese position near Phnom Dach district on the same day, wiping out 23 enemy men and capturing a number of weapons. According to another report, a section of the railroad east of Veal Renh station, Prey Nob district in Kampong Som area, was destroyed on 14 December and a dozen or more Vietnamese troops were killed or wounded. [Text] [OW200114 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 20 Dec 80]

ANGOLA DENOUNCES S. AFRICAN INVASIONS--Kinshasa, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--The Defence Ministry of Angola in a communique yesterday condemned the South African racist regime for its fresh invasions of Angola, the Angola National Radio broadcast today. On 15 December, the communique said, two South African fighter bombers from Namibia invaded the air space of the Angolan province of Cunene and fired on a bus on the Shangonogo-Mongua road, killing one passenger on board and wounding four others. On 17 December, it added, 15 South African armoured cars attacked

an Angolan border post at Santa Clara in Cunene Province, causing some damage. On the same day, a company of South African troops intruded into the Angolan territory along Melunga-Muluemba. Simultaneously, South Africa troops in armoured personnel carriers entered the Angolan territory in the area of Onangue while two military transport planes dropped paratroopers there. Calling world public attention to these new provocations, the communique demanded that South Africa stop its aggression against Angola. [Text] [OW200713 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 20 Dec 80]

SPANISH, U.S. DELEGATES ON POLAND--Madrid, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--The Spanish and U.S. delegates to the European Security Conference now in session here expressed concern today over the intensifying Soviet troop movements along the Soviet-Polish border and condemned once again the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Speaking at the closing session of the first half of the conference, Spanish chief delegate Javier Ruperez pointed out that "cooperation and security would be gravely damaged if some people, being reckless or caught in a hysterical fit, violated the Helsinki regulations." He added that the criticism by Western and neutral countries would help make Moscow think twice before intervening in another country. U.S. delegation head Max Kampelman expressed grave concern over the troop movements of massive, alerted Warsaw pact forces in central and eastern Europe in the past few weeks. He also condemned the Soviet human right violations and invasion of Afghanistan as leaving serious effects on international relations and East-West dialogue. The British and Canadian delegates also denounced the Soviet aggressive policy at the meeting. The Soviet delegate, Ilichev, resorted to sophistry and accused the delegates of some Western countries of waging a psychological warfare in their speeches. [Text] [OW201636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 20 Dec 80]

FRENCH OFFICIAL ON CHAD, POLAND--Paris, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet declared in the foreign affairs committee of French assembly here yesterday that France would support all efforts of African countries to restore peace in Chad, preserve its unity and independence. He said, "France has always supported the efforts made internally in Chad and the initiatives offered by its neighbouring African countries, particularly Togo, for promoting national reconciliation and restoring civil peace in Chad in the framework of the OAU. France will continue to provide cooperation and humanitarian aid to Chadian people wherever possible." He also said, "France takes such an attitude out of its respect for the sovereignty of Chad." However, he added, "this attitude of respect for Chad's sovereignty does in no way mean indifference." Turning to the issue of Poland, he said, "Poland is a sovereign state and the Polish people are a great people. Polish people should choose their own destiny free from any menace, pressure and external interference. It is the Polish people and the Polish people alone who have the right to manage the affairs they are engaged in. To do otherwise will surely have grave consequences for the future East-West relations." [Text] [OW201256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 20 Dec 80]

RETURN OF JAPANESE TERRITORIES--Tokyo, 21 Dec (XINHUA)--A committee for the reconstruction of the seven villages in Japan's northern territories was formed in Nemuro, Hokkaido, yesterday, Tokyo press reported today. Before the Second World War, 16,700 people lived in the seven villages on the four northern islands. They were forced to leave their homesteads and move to Nemuro following the Soviet military occupation of the islands. Since 1976 they have even been forbidden to

visit the graves of their ancestors on the islands. The committee appealed to the former islanders to register and it said that all Japanese who take the interest of the northern territories at heart could also apply for status as islanders. Executive organs for these villages will be elected. The committee attempted to push forward the movement for the return of the northern territories by means of these activities. [Text] [OW210312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0257 GMT 21 Dec 80]

JAPANESE DIET CONVENES--Tokyo, 22 Dec (XINHUA)--The Japanese Diet convened its 94th session today with the emphasis on the examination of the state budget for 1981. The session was adjourned after the adoption by the House of Representatives and the Senate today of a protocol on the extension for a year of the provisional Japanese-Soviet fishery agreement. According to an agreement between the ruling party and the opposition parties, the session will be resumed on 26 January and concluded on 20 May next year. [Text] [OW220828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 22 Dec 80]

KAMPUCHEANS OVERRUN SRV STRONGHOLDS--Beijing, 21 Dec (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean national army and guerrilla units in the provinces of Preah Vihear, Battambang and Pursat recently put out of action nearly 100 Vietnamese troops and seized control of two Vietnamese strongholds, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea. On 14 December the army and guerrillas in Preah Vihear Province wiped out 16 Vietnamese, captured some weapons and ammunition and overran the Trapeang Teum stronghold in Veheb district garrisoned by a Vietnamese platoon. The army in coordination with guerrillas assaulted Vietnamese occupation troops in various parts of Pursat Province, on 12, 14 and 17 December. They killed or wounded 40 Vietnamese troops, destroyed three barracks and captured one stronghold. Forty Vietnamese troops were killed or wounded by Kampuchean regular army and guerrilla fighters in Sisophon district of Battambang Province on 18 December. In Samlot district in the same province, 10 Vietnamese soldiers crossed over to the national army and guerrillas on 13 December, Radio Democratic Kampuchea broadcast yesterday. [Text] [OW210728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 21 Dec 80]

BANGLADESH-BURMA BORDER AGREEMENT--Dacca, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--Bangladesh and Burma signed an agreement on border arrangement and cooperation yesterday to ensure peace and stability along their common border, according to the Bangladesh National News Agency. Under the agreement, representatives from the two countries, civilian or military, can hold meetings whenever needed. The agreement provided for guarding against illegal movement of people from either country with a view to checking smuggling and preventing criminals from fleeing their countries. The agreement was signed by visiting Burmese Minister for Home and Religious Affairs Brigadier General Sein Lwin and Bangladesh Home Minister Mustafizur Rahman. The Burmese minister arrived here on 17 December at the head of a four-member delegation for a week-long visit. [Text] [OW201254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 20 Dec 80]

KAMPUCHEAN GUERRILLAS CLAIM VICTORIES--Beijing, 23 Dec (XINHUA)--Kampuchean guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese 21-vehicle convoy which was moving from Kompong Saom Port to Phnom Penh on highway 4 on 17 December destroying 7 and damaging 10 trucks and a great quantity of military materials. Fifty-five Vietnamese troops were killed or wounded, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. The Kampuchean national army and guerrillas ambushed a company of Vietnamese troops 2 days earlier in Anlong Veng district, Otdar Meanchey Province, wiping out 44 enemy troops and capturing many weapons and ammunition. On the same day, they attacked the Vietnamese

troops which were on a mopping up operation in Bavel district, Battambang Province. They killed or wounded more than 40 Vietnamese intruders and seized a batch of military materials. The radio broadcast a communique today saying that the Vietnamese aggressor troops fired on 8 December gas projectiles in Sala Krau Village, Pailin district, causing the death of four villagers and the poisoning of many others. The communique called the UN and governments and political organizations of all countries to denounce the Vietnamese crimes. [Text] [OW230740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 23 Dec 80]

YUGOSLAV TRADE DELEGATION GREETED--Yang Di, vice mayor of Shanghai, hosted a banquet on the evening of 19 December in honor of (Basch), assistant to the federal secretary for foreign trade of Yugoslavia, and the trade delegation led by him. [Text] [OW200608 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Dec 80]

FRG MINISTER VISITS CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Prague, 20 Dec (XINHUA)--The Federal Republic of Germany (G.F.R.) has identical views with the European Economic Community and NATO countries on the assessment of the urgent issues in the international situation, stated Hans-Dietrich Genscher, G.F.R. minister for foreign affairs at a press conference here today after a 3-day official visit to this country. He said only by firmly carrying out the Helsinki final accords could there be a basis for cooperation between East and West. He told newsmen that he had had talks with Czechoslovak leaders on the political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries and on international issues. He noted that West Germany's ties with Czechoslovakia should be expanded in an all-round way to a level not lower than with the rest of CMEA (the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) countries not bordering on G.F.R. The foreign minister said his meeting with Czechoslovak leaders was held under "very complicated international political situation" and talks were processed in a grave atmosphere. [Text] [OW210113 Beijing XINHUA in English 0101 GMT 21 Dec 80]

SWEDISH COMMUNISTS HOLD CONGRESS--Stockholm, 12 Dec (XINHUA)--The Third Congress of the Communist Party of Sweden was held here from the end of last month to the beginning of this month, says a press communique issued by the party today. The congress adopted the party's program, a new party constitution and a political report by the Central Committee. It re-elected Roland Pettersson chairman of the party. The congress also approved of a recommendation on the party's merger with the Marxist-Leninist League of Struggle of Sweden. The documents adopted at the congress are a summing up of the experience of the party since its formation in 1967. They stress the need to unite with all political forces in the struggle for peace, independence, democracy and the interests of the working people. The political program points out that the Soviet attempt to gain global supremacy and control Western Europe increases the possibility of a new world war. Therefore, the party makes the defence of peace and national independence its most important task. [Text] [OW120718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 12 Dec 80]

SPANISH LEADER ON SOVIET INTERVENTION--Beijing, 13 Dec (XINHUA)--"The Communist Party of Spain will break off relations with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union if Soviet armed intervention in Poland takes place," executive committee member of the Communist Party of Spain Manuel Azcarate warned Friday, according to Madrid reports. Azcarate stated that military intervention in Poland would be "a severe blow to peace, European security and the development itself of socialism." He added that "a very dangerous and complex situation" has been

created over Poland. He said his party held that "workers' strikes were not directed against the socialist order in Poland, but against big mistakes of the country's leadership." He stressed the party's total independence from Moscow and called on other communist parties to "react independently" as well. [Text] [OW131651 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 13 Dec 80]

SPANISH LEADER ON DEFENDING SOCIALISM--Madrid, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party Santiago Carrillo said here today that the people of every nation should be allowed to defend socialism themselves. Addressing a rally commemorating the 85th birthday of Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the Spanish Communist Party, the general secretary noted that the policy of defending communism does not mean going beyond the frontier of a nation to occupy another nation. The way to defend socialism should be left to the labouring people of a nation to choose and defend it with blood, he added. Speaking about the danger of a new war, he said that unfortunately, war is possible so long as tanks, with whatever marks on them, advance, there exists a danger of war. Referring to D. Ibarruri's role in the Spanish Communist Party, S. Carrillo said: Although her son had shed his blood to defend the Soviet Union, yet she still urged the party to take its own stand when the Soviet Union occupied Czechoslovakia. D. Ibarruri made a brief statement at the rally. Chinese Ambassador Zhang Shijie was among the 1,000 people present at the rally. [Text] [OW151210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 15 Dec 80]

ITALIAN WARNING ON POLAND--Rome, 12 Dec (XINHUA)--A leader of the Communist Party of Italy today reiterated that any outside intervention in Poland is "absolutely unacceptable." In an interview published in the daily "PAESE SERA" today, Paolo Bufalini said: "We have made it very clear that defense of socialism and the struggle for reforms and against the danger of anarchism are the duty of the Polish working class, people and party, and that an outside intervention is unacceptable from the viewpoints of international principles and defense of socialism and is dangerous for peace and detente." "We do not agree to the tendency which ascribes a decisive weight to the danger constituted by hostile elements and the assistance rendered to them from without," he declared. "Any external pressure poses an obstacle to the battle (for reforms) as it hurts the legitimate feelings of national independence." "It is our view that the press in certain countries of the East are depicting the situation in Poland as one that gives rise to fears of an eventual outside intervention and this fact alone is a form of improper and harmful pressure," he noted. [Text] [OW130710 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 13 Dec 80]

U.K. STRESSES NATO DETERRENCE--London, 16 Dec (XINHUA)--British Defense Secretary Francis Pym said today that the importance of Britain's strategic nuclear force is that "we can independently control the nuclear weapons we have," not the huge stockpile of weapons. He noted: "Independence in control is a key factor in deterring the Soviet Union. Speaking at the Royal United Services Institute in London, Pym said: While the Soviet Union maintains its vast nuclear arsenal and is still expanding conventional forces, only NATO's strategy of deterrence can insure nuclear weapons never need be used. He said: "This is our entire purpose and objective." Asked about the dangers of a tactical nuclear attack on Britain, Pym said that he was more concerned about the threat of Soviet chemical warfare. He emphatically pointed out: To deter the Soviet Union from using nerve gas, we must have a "retaliatory capability." But he said Britain has not come close to

a settlement of this question yet. Pym also reiterated the stand on approving Britain's deployment of 160 U.S. cruise missiles. [Text] [OW190608 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1530 GMT 17 Dec 80]

FRG DEFENSE BUDGET INCREASED--Bonn, 17 Dec (XINHUA)--West German Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer announced the fiscal budget for 1981 at a press conference here today. The budget adopted by the government yesterday will be submitted to parliament for approval in January next year. The 1981 budget totalling 224,700 million marks will register a 4.3 percent increase over the current year. Defence spending will rise by 6.2 percent to 41,200 million marks. In view of the rising prices, increase in the defence budget in real terms is expected to fall short of NATO's target of 3 percent. To make up for the budgetary deficit, the federal government has decided to borrow 27,400 million marks, raise the taxes on mineral oils and strong drinks, and reduce the state subsidies in some fields next year. The West German finance minister held that the financial situation in 1981 would be most worrisome. But he anticipated a turn for the better in his country's economy in the second half of next year. [Text] [OW181222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 18 Dec 80]

NORWEGIAN MINISTER CONCLUDES USSR VISIT--Moscow, 23 Dec (XINHUA)--A Soviet-Norwegian joint communique made public by TASS here today says: "The two sides confirm that there is divergence of positions on a number of problems between the USSR and Norway." The communique was issued at the end of a 3-day official visit to the Soviet Union by Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund. Frydenlund had an exchange of views with his Soviet counterpart Gromyko on international issues and bilateral relations. It was reported that no concrete agreement was reached between them. [Text] [OW240118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 24 Dec 80]

EEC ECONOMIC SITUATION DECLINING--Brussels, 18 Dec (XINHUA)--The nine countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) are grappling with an unfavourable economic situation with more people out of jobs, prices rising and trade deep in the red, according to figures released by the EEC Commission today. The downward trend of industrial production since last April is continuing. The industrial production index of the third quarter dropped by 2.9 percent compared with that of the second quarter. The employment situation continues to worsen. The unemployment rate of the community as a whole was up 0.2 percent in October, bringing the total number of the jobless to 7.4 million, or 6.6 percent. Prices continue to soar. Prices of consumer goods in the community rose by 0.9 percent in October, bringing the total figure in the 12 months ending last October to 13.1 percent. Meanwhile, external trade deficits of the community in September increased by 200 million European units of account from August with the total deficit figure standing at 4.1 billion European units of account (5,210 million U.S. dollars). [Text] [OW191646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 19 Dec 80]

EUROPEAN TROOP REDUCTION TALKS--Vienna, 18 Dec (XINHUA)--Nineteen nations from NATO and the Warsaw Pact ended here today the 22nd round of their talks on troop reductions in Central Europe with no progress made. The latest round of their talks started on 15 September. This year the two blocs have held three rounds of talks lasting more than 7 months. Up to now, both sides still remain where they started. A representative of the Warsaw Pact said that they had made a number of new proposals during the past year. He asserted that the West should be responsible for "no real progress" in the talks. NATO complained that the

Warsaw Pact countries had failed to provide an accurate number of their troops stationed in Central Europe. NATO estimated they have 150,000 more troops than NATO's. The next round of the talks will begin on 29 January 1981. The talks will thus enter the 8th year since they started in 1973. [Text] [OW200836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 20 Dec 80]

PYM DENIES TROOP REDUCTION--London, 22 Dec (XINHUA)--British Defence Secretary Francis Pym today denied reports that the government was preparing to save money by reducing the number of British troops stationed in West Germany. It was reported last weekend that the strength of the British army of the Rhine was under review as the Defence Ministry grappled with spending cuts in its budget next year. In a press statement Pym emphasized that Britain's commitment to NATO, including the Rhine army, was "central to our whole alliance contribution." There was no thought in his mind, he added, of "going back" on that contribution. It was essential to the alliance's forward defence strategy, which the United Kingdom supports "wholeheartedly," he said. But Pym maintained that it was necessary for the alliance as a whole to take a periodic look at itself, to see whether it was using its collective resources to the best effect. That was why he had recommended a review of the alliance's cost-effectiveness, he said. A Defence Ministry spokesman said Pym's idea is not to reduce NATO spending but to get better value for the money spent. [Text] [OW230736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 23 Dec 80]

NATO EXERCISES IN NORWAY--Stockholm, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--The armed forces of NATO countries will stage a series of winter military exercises during the period of winter training in southern Norway, the Norwegian paper AFTENPOSTEN reported. The exercises to be held by stages from January to early March next year will involve some 2,400 men of NATO allied forces including ground, naval and air units. The purpose of the exercises is to make the allied forces adapted to the cold winter climate and improve the speed of moving allied forces to Norway from sea and air, the report said. [Text] [OW120220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0208 GMT 12 Dec 80]

YUGOSLAVIA'S MIJATOVIC MEETS ITALY'S PERTINI--Rome, 17 Dec (XINHUA)--Italian President Alessandro Pertini today once again denounced the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan during talks with President Ovijetin Mijatovic of the presidency of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia who arrived here this afternoon for a 3-day visit as guest of Pertini. Pertini also voiced support to the Polish people, saying that they have the right to defend their freedom. Referring to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, President Pertini said that the Afghan people "are fighting for their own independence and against the invasion of their country by foreigners." Pertini paid tribute to the late President Tito for his contribution to the non-aligned movement. At a banquest in his honor, President Mijatovic said, "Europe and the whole world have been shocked by grave crises and various unresolved problems." The problems and crises, he said, "can only be settled through political means. The independence of peoples and their right to decide their domestic and foreign policies should be respected." [Text] [OW180736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 18 Dec 80]

WALESA SAYS POLES FEAR NOBODY--Beijing, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--According to a Rome dispatch, ANSA 13 December reported that Walesa, chairman of the Polish independent and self-governing "Solidarity" trade union, said in an interview with a reporter of the Roman TIMES: "The Polish workers are not afraid of anything, nor anybody."

Walesa said that what was clearly written on paper would not necessarily be carried out immediately. He said: "Our responsibility is to push the government to carry out its promises." In talking about efforts in mediating the strike at the Warsaw steelworks, he stressed that the Polish workers of today were capable of doing anything and they would make nothing of even facing cannons, tanks or missiles. However, no matter what we would do, we must make preparations and have organizations. When asked by the reporter to comment on the provocative actions taken by the "Solidarity" trade union, Walesa replied: "I will repeat once again what I have said when you asked me about the Russians--we are afraid of nobody." [Text] [OW162142 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 GMT 15 Dec 80]

UNION HOLDS FIRST CONGRESS--Warsaw, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--The first congress of the independent and self-governing "Solidarity" peasants union was held today. Over 600 delegates from all over the country attended the congress and discussed the peasants rights, unity in the peasants' movement, the government's agricultural policy and methods to improve the material and cultural life in the countryside. A resolution adopted at the congress concerning the reform of life in the countryside points out that the aim of the "Solidarity" peasants union is to safeguard the interests of the peasants and promote the development of agriculture through peasants struggle. The "Solidarity" peasants union was formed on 7 September on the basis of the independent peasants' association. In mid-September the union applied for registration with the Warsaw court, but so far the application has not yet been approved. [Text] [OW150754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 15 Dec 80]

POLISH CHURCH CALLS FOR PEACE--Warsaw, 13 Dec (XINHUA)--What Poland needs first of all at present is "domestic peace," says a communique issued at the end of a 2-day meeting of the Polish episcopate yesterday. According to a PAP report, the communique says, "no actions will be tolerated which might expose the homeland to the danger of losing her independence and statehood." It says that with "deep concern about the future of the motherland," the bishops "have studied the extremely complicated domestic social, economic and political situation." They held that "there is a decisive need to counteract all attempts to stop the national renewal, set the community at variance and abuse existing difficulties for aims alien to the nation's good." The communique adds that "all actions of the entire Polish people must take as a starting point the already started renewal and the creating of conditions for the implementation of the social agreements between the authorities and the society." [Text] [OW140253 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 14 Dec 80]

GDR 1981 ECONOMIC PLAN--Berlin, 17 Dec (XINHUA)--The 7th People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic held its 12th session here today. Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered a report on the country's 1981 national economic plan. Under the draft plan, national income will register an increase of 4 percent. Meanwhile, 175,000 flats will be built or rebuilt to improve the housing conditions for 500,000 people. Finance Minister Werner Schmieder reported to the chamber on the 1981 state budget. The country's revenue will be 164.5 billion marks while the expenditure 164.3 billion marks including 10.2 billion marks spent on national defence, an increase of 0.8 billion over 1980. The 1981 national economic plan was drawn on the basis of mass discussions involving two million people. Both the economic plan and the state budget were passed at the session. Party and state leaders Erich Honecker and Horst Sindermann were present on the occasion. [Text] [OW180409 Beijing XINHUA in English 0401 GMT 18 Dec 80]

HUNGARY, GDR STATEMENTS ON POLAND--Beijing, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--The Politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee on 9 December issued a statement on the recent conference of the Warsaw Pact member countries' leaders. Hungary believes, the statement said, "under the leadership of the United Workers Party of Poland, the Polish working people are capable of overcoming their country's present difficulties." The statement declared: "The Hungarian communists and people actively support the communists of Poland and the Polish patriots who are loyal to the cause of socialism. We welcome their hard work which aims at guaranteeing their country's continuous development along the socialist road and in the socialist community." According to ADN reports, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany held a meeting on 9 December. It expressed the hope that "the Polish United Workers Party and the working class and other people of Poland will settle their domestic crisis in the interest of peace and socialism." The reports declared that the Polish party and people "can have fraternal help and support at any time from the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the German Democratic Republic." [Text] [OW130411 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1524 GMT 11 Dec 80]

MAURITANIAN LEADER SUPPORTS KAMPUCHEA--Nouakchott, 13 Dec (XINHUA)--Mauritanian head of state Ould Haydala today reaffirmed his country's support to the Democratic Kampuchean people's just struggle against foreign invasion while receiving the credentials of the new Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to Mauritania. Ambassador Hing Un told the press after the presentation that Haydala said that Mauritanians "support the struggle of the Kampuchean people under all circumstances." The Mauritanian leader also expressed the conviction that the just struggle of the Kampuchean people will be crowned with victory over the aggressors, he said. The ambassador vehemently denounced the Soviet expansionists for backing Vietnam in its aggression against Kampuchea and its massacre of the Kampuchean people. Hing Un is the first ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to Mauritania after the country's embassy here was closed down in September 1976 to curtail expenditure. [Text] [OW141248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 14 Dec 80]

OBOTE'S PARTY WINS ELECTIONS--Kampala, 13 Dec (XINHUA)--Former President Milton Obote's party, the Uganda People's Congress (UPC), has won the general elections in Uganda. The National Electoral Commission announced over Radio Uganda this afternoon that Obote's UPC party won 65 seats, a simple majority of the 126-seat National Assembly. The rival Democratic Party has so far won 44 seats, and the Uganda Patriotic Movement had one seat, with results from 16 constituencies to be expected this evening. The current general elections were held on 10 and 11 December. Under Uganda's electoral laws, the party that wins simple majority in the parliament forms the government and its leader becomes the president of the country automatically. Therefore, the UPC party has become the ruling party of Uganda, and its leader Obote will assume the presidency. According to electoral commission sources, Obote will be sworn in next Monday. Obote ruled the country from independence in 1962 until he was overthrown by Idi Amin in 1971. For the next 9 years he lived in exile in Tanzania and returned home after Amin's downfall. [Text] [OW131703 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 13 Dec 80]

SFRY LEADER VIEWS CRISES--Conakry, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--"The existence of sources of crisis in certain regions of Asia due to foreign intervention and interference has constituted a serious menace to peace," said Fadil Hodza, member of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. At a rally held

here on 7 December, he said "we consider it necessary to end foreign armed interventions so that the people of every nation can settle their own internal problems in accordance with their own desire and interests." Hodza was concerned about the deteriorated international situation, constant foreign interventions, military conflicts and invasions of sovereign states. He reaffirmed that Yugoslavia always supported the peoples of Palestine and southern Africa in their just struggles against Zionist and racism. He called on non-aligned nations to make their contributions to end the war between Iraq and Iran and find a solution to their disputes. Speaking at the meeting, President Toure said that the Yugoslav guests' visit will contribute to the development and promotion of the historical links between the peoples of the two countries and the non-aligned movement. Hodza left here for Ghana today at the end of his 3-day visit to Guinea. [Text] [OW121926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 12 Dec 80]

LUNS HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE--Brussels, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns said today that "As was pointed out recently by many leaders in the West, a Soviet military intervention in Poland would surely sound the knell for detente and bring other consequences to East-West relations." The secretary general was speaking at a news conference on the eve of a foreign ministers' meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Luns said, "Events in the past year have proved in a spectacular way that we are living in a dangerous world subject to crises which cannot necessarily all be brought under control." Under such conditions, he emphasized, "to maintain the collective security of the West depends, more than any time in the past, on the power and vitality of NATO." He did not rule out concerted action by NATO if the situation in Poland requires it. Turning to the situation in the Middle East and Southwest Asia, Luns said, "The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the turmoil in Iran and the war between the latter country (Iran) and Iraq have now combined to provide ample evidence that the area is fraught with potential menaces both to regional stability and to vital Western interests." Concluding, the secretary general espressed his desire to enhance the solidarity of the alliance. [Text] [OW111630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 11 Dec 80]

OAU REAFFIRMS RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION--Beijing, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--The Organization of African Unity (OAU) has reaffirmed the inalienable right of colonized peoples to struggle for "the exercise of self-determination and the attainment of independence and national sovereignty," the Ethiopia News Agency reported today. In a press release issued on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the UN declaration granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, the OAU said "the quantitative change brought about to the UN through the advent of the African countries to the society of free and independent states in the 60s resulted in the progressive move towards the democratisation of that world body." The press statement went on: "In defiance and complete disregard of the historic declaration of 14 December 1960, Namibia is still illegally occupied by the racist regime of South Africa. Likewise the black majority of the people of South Africa is still languishing under the repugnant and abominable system of apartheid." The OAU renewed its appeal to the international community to continue to give special attention to the struggle for the attainment of the independence of the people of Namibia and South Africa and the total eradication of apartheid. [Text] [OW150150 Beijing XINHUA in English 0142 GMT 15 Dec 80]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES YUGOSLAV LEADER--Bucharest, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, received Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, here yesterday, the local press reported today. The two sides reviewed the close friendship and cooperation between the two countries, two parties and the two peoples and expressed the wish to further strengthen the cooperation between the two parties and the multilateral relations between the two countries. Referring to the present situation in Poland, the two sides expressed the belief that the Polish working class and the entire people in Poland are capable of seeking an appropriate political solution to their present difficulties and ensuring Poland's continued advance on the socialist road. [Text] [OW140714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1008 GMT 14 Dec 80]

SFRY OPPOSES INTERVENTION IN POLAND--Accra, 15 Dec (XINHUA)--Any intervention in Poland would be harmful and caretaking about Polish matters, irrespective of which side it does come from, is a sort of pressure on Poland, a Yugoslav VIP told a press conference here today. The VIP, Fadil Hodza, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, is on a visit to Ghana. He said: "We in Yugoslavia are convinced that the Polish people have enough strength to settle their own problem by themselves in a peaceful way." Asked about his country's stance on the Polish crisis, Hodza noted that his country is worried about the situation in Poland. He added that Yugoslavia is willing to extend cooperation with Poland in all fields. [Text] [OW170748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 17 Dec 80]

BULGARIA'S RELATIONS WITH YUGOSLAVIA--Sofia, 13 Dec (XINHUA)--A. Lilov, member of the Secretariat of the Bulgarian Communist Party, has said that both Bulgaria and Yugoslavia wish to promote their relations in which positive signs have appeared recently, according to the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency today. Interviewed by the agency after his return from a visit to Yugoslavia from 2 to 10 December, Lilov said, "It may be pointed out with satisfaction that positive and major steps have been taken recently to improve our relations and cooperation." The two countries, he pointed out, "have increased political contacts and talks." But he also noted that there are still difficulties and differences between the two sides. "However," he said, "we are optimists." He pointed out, "It is in the fundamental interests of the two peoples to maintain goodneighborliness between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia." [Text] [OW140742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 14 Dec 80]

IRANIAN MINISTER ON OPEC CONFERENCE--Tehran, 12 Dec (XINHUA)--The foremost objective of Iran's participation in the forthcoming OPEC conference is to press for the release of the Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Javad Tondguyan captured by the Iraqi forces near Abadan last month. This was stated by Iranian Deputy Oil Minister Sayed Hasan Sadat, head of a 7-man Iranian delegation to the OPEC conference to be held in Bali, Indonesia, to the PARS News Agency today before his departure. The second objective of the delegation is to defend Iran's doctrine that oil should be used as a political and economic weapon, the deputy minister said. "From the point of view of the Iranian delegation the discussion on crude oil production and pricing is of secondary importance," he added. Speaking about the possible sale of Iranian natural gas to the Soviet Union, he said that the USSR has expressed interest in purchasing gas from Iran, but as long as it does not accept the new prices proposed by the Iranian Government, the exportation of gas to that country would not be resumed. [Text] [OW140725 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 14 Dec 80]

AWACS FLY DURING HOLIDAYS--Beijing, 25 Dec (XINHUA)--The four U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes stationed in West Germany will continue manoeuvers throughout the Christmas and new year holidays to monitor Soviet moves along the Polish border, according to a report from Bonn. A spokesman at the American air base in Ramstein was quoted as saying that all the 210 AWACS personnel, including flight crews and maintenance workers, are under order to stay on duty in West Germany and will not return home for the holidays. [Text] [OW250756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 25 Dec 80]

'PRAVDA' DENOUNCES POLISH STRIKES--Moscow, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--The Soviet paper PRAVDA today carried a long article on the role of trade unions, denouncing the recent workers' strikes in Poland as "serving the interests of anti-socialist elements." The article said: "The incident which happened in Poland not long ago has confirmed that a halt of work in state enterprises, whatever the causes might be, will only serve the interests of anti-socialist elements who have turned economic protests into a totally different nature, and led the society astray from the road of socialist development." [Text] [OW261630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 26 Dec 80]

BREZHNEV RECEIVES POLISH MINISTER--Moscow, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev met with Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek here today. The two men discussed questions "linked with further development and perfection to all-round cooperation" between the two countries as well as some "urgent international problems," according to a TASS report. In their talks, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the result of the 5 December summit meeting of Warsaw Pact leaders in Moscow. They attacked attempts by other countries to interfere in Poland's internal affairs and relations with its allies. Czyrek arrived here yesterday on a visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. [Text] [OW261628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 26 Dec 80]

POLISH MINISTER ENDS VISIT--Moscow, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek of Poland left here for home today after a 2-day official visit. He held talks with his Soviet counterpart A. Gromyko, TASS reported. He said during the talks that "the people's Poland are able to overcome the difficulties that have cropped up and ensure the country to continue to develop along the road of socialism." A press communique issued after the visit said that the Polish foreign minister gave an account of the development of the internal situation in Poland. It said: "The two sides stressed the significance of the Soviet-Polish treaty of friendly cooperation and mutual assistance which serves as a solid foundation for all-round coordination between the two countries." The communique also called for closer cooperation and more coordinated actions between Poland and the USSR "within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and the COMECON." [Text] [OW270259 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 27 Dec 80]

JAPANESE SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR--Tokyo, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--Japanese paper KEIZAI SHIMBUN in an editorial today stressed that all sanctions so far adopted against the Soviet Union must be maintained so that the Kremlin could learn a hard lesson from its invasion of Afghanistan that the present-day world is one in which no country could impose its rule over others by force of arms with impunity. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the editorial said, entered its second year yesterday. Despite worldwide condemnation, Moscow has remained so obstinate as to refuse to make any indication of a troop withdrawal. The editorial said that the

Afghan guerrillas have been conducting protracted harassment warfare in almost every part of the country. A vaunted 100,000-man government army has now been reduced to only 30,000 men because of innumerable cases of desertion and mutinies. The Karmal regime with unending internal strife has become a puppet, pure and simple, which could hardly exist without the Soviet backing, the editorial pointed out. [Text] [OW290810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 29 Dec 80]

INDIAN-PAKISTANI BORDER REPORTED QUIET--Beijing, 25 Dec (XINHUA)--There is nothing unusual on the Indo-Pakistan border, the INDIAN EXPRESS said in a report today quoting official sources of both countries, according to a report from New Delhi. Pakistan ambassador to India Abul Sattar told the EXPRESS news service yesterday that the border was quiet as usual and there was no concentration of forces on either side. He said that he was in Lahore 2 days ago and even the tension that followed former Prime Minister Morarji Desai's statement on the eve of Brezhnev's visit that "the Soviet Union wanted India to teach Pakistan a lesson," had subsided. In reply to a question whether there was any tension on the Indo-Pakistan border, an official of the Indian Foreign Ministry said yesterday that there was nothing unusual happening and the border was calm. When it was questioned on the same day whether there is any concentration of troops on the Indo-Pakistan border, the Indian Defence Ministry answered: "No. There are usual annual exercises on both sides these days. They and we know about them." [Text] [OW250834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 25 Dec 80]

THAILAND REINFORCES EASTERN BORDER--Bangkok, 25 Dec (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon disclosed today that reinforcements had been ordered to the border city Aranya Prathet 2 days before to strengthen the defensive capability on the eastern border front, according to local press reports today. Prime Minister Prem, who is also commander-in-chief of the Koyal Thai Army, told newsmen recently that the situation on the border area of Aranya Prathet had become more and more tense. "We have to be prepared for combat at any moment," he said. He added that "we have to pay close attention to the fighting and Vietnamese military moves in Kampuchean territory and their impacts on Thailand." Commander of the Thai First Army Region Lt General Vasin Issarangkun told reporters that forces had to be deployed at every point on the border where an enemy invasion might take place. Spokesman of the supreme command of the Thai armed forces Lt General Som Kataphan told reporters yesterday that Vietnam had sent the 317th division to the Thai-Kampuchean border to replace the exhausted 75th division. In the meantime, the Heng Samrin regime has driven a lot of people to build the Thmar Puok-Ban Khok Han highway to facilitate the transport of Vietnamese armored cars and heavy weapons to Phnom Malai. All this signals an impending Vietnamese offensive on the border areas, he said. [Text] [OW251632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 25 Dec 80]

VIETNAMESE SUPPORT THAI DEFENSE--Bangkok, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--A donation of 214,400 bahts to help strengthen Thailand's border defence was presented by representatives of the Vietnamese residents in Thailand to San Chitpatima, deputy commander-in-chief of the Thai Royal Army, here yesterday, according to a press report here today. Banchong Vacharaprapa, one of the 20 representatives who called on the Thai general, told newsmen that the donation to the Thai army is to support the struggle against Vietnamese aggression. In a statement distributed by them, they condemned the Vietnamese authorities for practising hegemonism and carrying on military expansionist moves against neighbouring countries. The exodus of Vietnamese refugees from their country was caused by these expansionist moves. [Text] [OW241218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 24 Dec 80]

LEE KUAN YEW ELECTION VICTORY--Beijing, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--Singapore's ruling People's Action Party (PAP) of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew won all 75 parliament seats in a general election yesterday, according to reports from Singapore. "This is a watershed election," Lee Kuan Yew told the nation in a televised news conference after the results were announced. He described the triumph as an "overwhelming vote of confidence." The Ruling Party has won four successive elections without losing a single seat, the other three were in 1968, 1972 and 1976. He said about 75 percent of popular votes went to the PAP candidates while about 22 percent to the 43 candidates entered by the seven opposition parties of Singapore. The general election this year was held one year early because the PAP leaders said the Singapore Government wanted a fresh mandate before tackling expected economic problems caused by rising oil prices and other international uncertainties. Voting was compulsory for all citizens in the 38 constituencies in Singapore which has a multiracial population of 2.4 million people. [Text] [OW240712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 24 Dec 80]

ENVOY TO NEW ZEALAND'S TOUR--Wellington, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Qin Lizhen and his wife Li Huawen made a week-long visit to Rarotonga, Cooks Islands, from 28 November to 4 December. During the visit, the Chinese ambassador called on Chief Justice Gaven Donne, representative of the Queen; Thomas Davis, premier of the Cooks Islands; D. Hosking, speaker of the Legislative Assembly; and met with all the cabinet members. The ambassador had friendly talks with them. The government of the Cooks Islands held a reception for the ambassador on 29 November. The Cooks Islands Premier Thomas Davis hosted a luncheon for him on 1 December. While in Rarotonga, the Chinese ambassador visited a hospital, a college, a fruit cannery, a handicraft factory and an agricultural research station. The ambassador and his wife were warmly received everywhere. The ambassador was seen off by Minister of Internal Affairs Iaveta Short on his departure on 4 December. [Text] [OW090956 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 7 Dec 80 OW]

TIANJIN-MELBOURNE PROTOCOL--Tianjin, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--Official bonds of friendship between the Chinese port of Tianjin and the Australian port of Melbourne were established at a signing ceremony here today. A protocol of understanding to this effect was signed by Liu Shusen, head of the delegation of the Tianjin port under the Ministry of Communications and director of the Port Administration, and A.S. Mayne, head of the delegation of the Melbourne port and executive chairman of the Port Administration. Tianjin and Melbourne became sister cities in May this year. The establishment of official links between the two ports is expected to promote friendly relations between the two ports and the two countries and enhance exchange and cooperation in port construction and management. The Melbourne delegation arrived in Tianjin on 18 December and had technical discussions with the Tianjin delegation. This evening, Vice-Mayor of Tianjin Li Zhongheng met with all members of the Melbourne delegation and gave a banquet in their honour. He warmly welcomed the establishment of official ties of friendship between the two ports. Mr Mayne and his party will leave Tianjin tomorrow for a tour of harbors in Southern China. [Text] [OW210603 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 19 Dec 80 OW]

GYMNASTS IN BRITAIN--Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--A group of Chinese gymnasts left here today for the Coca-Cola international gymnastics competition on 12-13 December in London, Britain. All four members are 17 years old. Among them are the current national men's individual all-round runner-up, Xu Zhiqiang, and individual all-round third finisher Li Ning, they were placed first and second respectively in the floor exercist event at the national gymnastics championships last October in Changsha, Hunan Province. Women gymnasts Zhou Xiaolin and Zhou Jingjing finished

fifth in the individual all-round title and fourth in the uneven bars event respectively at the national championships. The Chinese team is led by Chen Zhenhua, vice-president of the Chinese Gymnastics Association. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 6 Dec 80 OW]

FINNISH EMBASSY RECEPTION--Beijing, 4 Dec (XINHUA)--The Finnish ambassador, Mr Pentti Suomela and Mrs Suomela gave a reception here today marking the 63rd anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Finland. Among the guests were Chinese Minister of Forestry Yang Wentao and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Kehua, as well as leading members of government departments, Beijing Municipality and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. Members of the Diplomatic Corps were also present. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 4 Dec 80 OW]

SOVIET CHEMICAL WEAPONS--London, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--The Western allies might have to develop its own nerve gases to counter a Soviet build-up of chemical weapons, British Secretary of State for Defence Francis Pym said in a radio interview here today. He pointed out that no progress had been made towards negotiations with the Soviet Union on a ban on chemical weapons. "Are there any ways, short of holding it ourselves in the alliance, we can prevent their use of it?" Francis Pym asked. He disclosed that he personally had begun to think about a Western chemical deterrent. It was the third time this year that the defence secretary had publicly expressed his fears of a Soviet chemical armoury. Earlier this month he said he was more concerned about a Soviet chemical attack than other possible strike. [Text] [OW290148 Beijing XINHUA in English 0136 GMT 29 Dec 80]

FRG WARNS USSR ON POLICY--Bonn, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union "should make the Afghan event and the world's reactions to it as a turning point to change its policy" warned Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of the Federal Republic of Germany in a New Year message today. Genscher said: "The hegemonist policy has no future. The West will not accept the Soviet dominant position." He censured any actions weakening the European Community and opposed to weakened cooperation with the United States. [as received] This, he noted, would menace the security of West Germany. He pointed out that the foreign policy of West Germany in 1981 is still aimed to reinforce its relations with the European Community and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, promote friendship with the United States, and strengthen defence cooperation of the West. [Text] [OW011214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 1 Jan 81]

LAO REFUGEES FLEEING TO THAILAND--Bangkok, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--Driven beyond their forbearance of the oppression by the Vientiane authorities, Lao people have fled into Thailand en masse and sought refugee in its northeastern border areas, the Thai paper MATICHON reported. Lao refugees reaching Nong Khai Province totalled 505 in the past week. Those who waded across the Mekong River and entered the Nong Khai district yesterday numbered 230, the biggest daily influx since the beginning of this year. Usually the number of refugees fleeing to the said district ranged from 80 to 120 daily. Among the Lao refugees, many were youngsters and students. They reported that many had been forced to do hard labour, including felling trees in the mountainous areas, before they were taken to Vietnam. [Text] [OW301236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 30 Dec 80]

SRV CASUALTIES IN THAILAND--Bangkok, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--Altogether 173 Vietnamese aggressor troops were killed and 145 wounded by the Thai army in counter-attacks against Vietnamese invasion from 1 January to 19 December this year, reported the BANGKOK POST today quoting a spokesman for the Supreme Command of the Thai armed forces yesterday. In the counter-attacks, 31 Thai troops were killed and 40 wounded, the spokesman added. [Text] [OW300740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 30 Dec 80]

'GONGREN RIBAO' ON IMPLEMENTING 'GUIDING PRINCIPLES'

HK020647 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 80 pp 1, 3

[Contributing commentator's article: "Strive to Raise Consciousness in Implementing the 'Guiding Principles'"]

[Text] Since the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" was officially announced, there has been marked improvement in our party style, but the implementation of these principles varies from place to place.

Many comrades have set good examples, put strict demands on themselves, unswervingly implemented the party's line and policies, strictly abided by the party's organizational principles and discipline, shared the people's weal and woe and been conscientious in preserving their qualities as public servants of the people. Such comrades are growing in number. The masses love and respect these comrades. From their deeds, one can see the restoration and the carrying forward of the party's fine tradition, and this fortifies our confidence in engaging in the building of the four modernizations.

Some comrades have been basically good in implementing the "guiding principles" but they have indeed violated the "guiding principles" on this or that question. However, once they found out about their own errors, they were able to give top priority to the will of the party and the people, humbly accept the party organizations' and the masses' criticism and supervision and seriously rectify their errors. The masses welcome these comrades' attitude of correcting mistakes as soon as they become aware of them. They continue to trust them and to support their work. [words indistinct] actions have not lived up to their words. They continue to do things in violation of the "guiding principles." Some of them have even been infected with a despicable decadent style. They often find excuses to stall, refute and deny other people's exposure and criticism. Some even use their official powers to seek opportunities to carry out revenge. These actions which undermine the party style and discipline have adversely affected the party's prestige and created a very bad influence among the masses. They have often been the cause of the failure of the party's propaganda and education work to achieve desired results. Many comrades are quite worried that the socialist cause pioneered by the revolutionaries of the older generation will be ruined by these people.

To most comrades, problems appearing in the implementation of the "guiding principles" mainly reflect the discrepancies in their training in and mastery of the party

spirit and the differences in their level of consciousness in following the "guiding principles." Then, how do we change the situation of low level of consciousness? First, it depends on the comrades' constant remolding of their subjective world in the process of transforming the objective world; second, it depends on the masses' strict supervision; third, it depends on the party organizations' constant education and inspection.

Our party is a political party of the working class. Every member of the party is a vanguard fighter for the people's interests. This requires that all party members, particularly party cadres, strive to cultivate the noble quality of being willing to be the people's public servant and not the people's overlord. This is the ideological basis for conscientiously implementing the "guiding principles." There are many comrades who might not be able to memorize specific stipulations in the "guiding principles" but their actions comply with the requirements of the "guiding principles." The most important reason for this is that they wholeheartedly devote themselves to serving the people. They joined the party not in order to become officials or to fish for "benefits" for themselves, their family, relatives and friends but to better work for the greatest interests of the greatest number of people. Therefore, at all times and under any kind of circumstances, they always place themselves in the position of an ordinary worker, maintain close contacts with the masses, faithfully do good things for the people and do not do anything which harms the people's interests. Precisely because they do not pursue selfish interests and do not worry about personal gains and losses, they are openhearted and guileless, are able to seek truth from facts, dare to conduct self-criticism and dare to struggle against all kinds of unhealthy tendencies, against bad people and bad things in political life and strictly abide by the rules in their material life. However, we cannot overlook the fact that there are some comrades who are selfish. As their positions get higher and as the power they hold grows greater, the distance between them and the masses grows wider. Bureaucratism and the privilege-seeking mentality grow in them. They forget that they are public servants of the people and often consider themselves as above the restrictions of party discipline and state laws. When it comes to these comrades, to seriously follow the "guiding principles," the most important thing is for them to get rid of the distracting thoughts of seeking selfish interests, to always think of the people's interests and to strive to raise their consciousness as public servants of the people.

It is necessary to encourage and support the masses in conducting criticism inside and outside the party from the grass roots level to the top in order to make the cadres heighten their consciousness in abiding by discipline and obeying the law. This is not only because our position as the ruling party can easily make some of our comrades look at themselves as special and forget to rely on the masses and make some people with unhealthy thinking abuse their power, but also because the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques have seriously damaged the party's fine tradition and corrupted many party members. Some of these party members are still violating laws and discipline, and they are not only unashamed of what they are doing but take pride in their deeds. To heal the internal injury inflicted on the body of the party by the 10 years of turmoil, we must strengthen criticism and supervision by the masses inside and outside the party and we need the force of public opinion in society. At present, some comrades in the party are still worried about the masses' conducting open criticism. This attitude has objective causes. During the "great cultural revolution," the method of "great

democracy" was advocated and "the broad masses of people were openly and extensively mobilized from top to bottom to expose the darker side of our party." Yet in the end, this was used by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques to create chaos in the party and state, to usurp party power and to attack and persecute a great number of cadres. We must firmly bear in mind this painful lesson. Today, by stressing the importance of encouraging and supporting criticism and supervision from the bottom to the top, we are certainly not repeating the erroneous methods used during the "great cultural revolution." On the contrary, we are striving to guide the masses to correctly use the weapon of criticism under the guiding principle of socialist democracy, to be realistic and tactful and to adopt the attitude of doing things for others' good and curing the illness to save the patient. At the same time, in terms of methods, we have been careful in distinguishing among different situations and dealing with problems rationally. For example, some people are criticized within the party organization, some in their own units; some are criticized in documents circulated within the party, while others, whose deeds constitute very serious cases or are typical and have great significance for educational purposes, can also be openly exposed in newspapers. We must see that the masses long for the four modernizations, that they pin their hopes on the party's leadership, place strict demands on the party's cadres and dare to criticize the cadres' shortcomings, errors and unhealthy practices. As for their direct criticism of and supervision over the leaders of the party and state, this is a good thing. It shows their enthusiasm in cherishing the party's cadres and caring for the cause of the party. This enthusiasm is very commendable. We must safeguard it and never defeat it; we must direct it and never suppress it. Of course, in the process of conducting criticism, there are bound to be a few people who desire nothing but chaos and who will take the opportunity to create confusion or even totally negate the party's leadership on the pretext of criticizing the shortcomings of party cadres. There is nothing to worry about. We need not be scared and panic-stricken. As long as our guidance is correct, even this kind of behavior will be helpful in educating and training the cadres and masses in the process of carrying out socialist democracy and conducting criticism and self-criticism.

Aside from criticism and supervision from the bottom to the top, there must also be education, inspection and supervision by the party organization in order to achieve better results in the effort to heighten the consciousness of party members and cadres in abiding by the "guiding principles." In some departments and units, the reason why the "guiding principles" have not been implemented is because the party organizations in those units have been lax in their work in this aspect. These party organizations usually do not take the initiative to solve the problems involving leading cadres in their units. They have to wait until the higher organizations intervene, until the leading comrades issue instructions or until the masses are infuriated and the contradictions have intensified before reluctantly solving the problem in a passive way. That is very improper. This phenomenon exists mainly because leading cadres in those units cannot do without considering personal feelings. They only care about saving "face" but not about the influence of their deeds on the party. Some of them are under the influence of the old idea of "one merit covers up a hundred demerits." They think that as long as a person is a good cadre, even his mistakes must be "forgiven." Some are afraid to involve many people or are afraid that once they stir up the "hornet's nest," they will not be able to handle it. Others sympathize with each other. They are afraid that once they offend others, they themselves will be exposed to attack. These cadres protect each other. We must resolutely change this situation and help the party organizations in those units to regain their vitality, to dare to uphold principles,

promote justice, conduct criticism and self-criticism and strengthen education and supervision of party members and cadres, particularly the leading cadres. Those who show contempt for party discipline and defy the law, no matter who they are, must be exposed. Those who refuse to repent must be subject to party disciplinary action. Does this mean "punishing without education"? No. The "gang of four" was smashed more than 4 years ago; it has been 2 years since the Third Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee put forth the task of rectifying party style and upholding party discipline, and almost a year has passed since the Fifth Plenary Session officially announced the "guiding principles" to the whole party. During this period, internal party documents and leading cadres of the Central Committee have discussed the problem of rectifying party style at length. There has also been a great number of criticisms and appeals from the masses. They have been urging us time and again with good intentions. Under such circumstances, how can we say that it is "punishing without educating" to subject those who are not conscientious to disciplinary action? Besides, criticizing in circulars cadres' mistakes in violating discipline and punishing them is not meant to overthrow them and make their names stink, but to save them and educate everyone. During the time Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company were wreaking havoc, criticism inside and outside the party was very abnormal. Until now, people still have the misconception that once certain mistakes of a cadre are openly criticized, it means that this cadre has made other serious mistakes and that he must naturally be dismissed and overthrown. Some comrades even think that only "people to be overthrown" should be openly criticized or that it is only when these errors have developed to a hopeless stage that they should be exposed. Otherwise, they must not be exposed or criticized. At present, we are attempting precisely to change this abnormal method. We are advocating timely, realistic and well-intentioned criticism in order to prevent minor problems, from developing into serious ones.

The quality of party style of the ruling party is a matter of life and death for the party. Negligence of this problem or setting the rectification of party style against the building of four modernizations and stability and unity is erroneous and harmful. Today, there are many conditions favorable to the rectification of party style. As long as the broad masses of party members, particularly the party cadres, strive relentlessly and firmly to uphold the sanctity of party discipline, it is absolutely possible to induce a basic change in party style within a short span of time.

CSO: 4005

DISCIPLINE AGAINST OFFICIAL CORRUPTION ASSERTED

Seeking Private Gain Denounced

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial by staff commentator: "Under No Circumstances Is It Permissible To Use One's Office To Seek Private Gain"]

[Text] The party committee of the Hainan District has made the decision and, with the approval of the provincial party committee, dealt severely with the erroneous conduct of the former secretary of the party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of Chengmai County Wang Yueqing [3769 1471 7230], deputy secretary of the county party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee Zeng Xiangji [2582 4382 6549], and former member of the standing committee of the county party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee Wu Xianming [0702 7359 2494] in using their office to seek private gains; in doing so, it has upheld the party's discipline, asserted the forthright spirit of the proletariat, and reflected the demands of the vast ranks of the masses, and was therefore very popular.

As leading cadres of the county party committee and in a situation in which the Party Central Committee repeatedly stressed the restoration and exaltation of the party's fine tradition and working style, Comrades Wang Yueqing, Zeng Xiangji and Wu Xianming should ordinarily have followed such discipline and obeyed the law and done a good job in exemplifying the party's working style, thus guiding the masses well in carrying out our four modernizations construction with one heart and one mind. But they somehow chose to ignore the interests of the party and the state and overlook party discipline and state law, and exhibited, instead, a yen for using their office to seek private gains. They illegally expropriated people's land, and made use of the state's three major construction materials to build their private houses; they approved at random the use of foodgrain, the establishment of households, and the use of workers beyond the planned figure, and thereby sabotaged the party's relevant policies and prescriptions. Their muddle-headed conduct seriously ruined the party's working style, damaged the party's authority and credence, and exerted a very bad influence so that it became a custom for cadres of Chenghai County to use their office to build their own private houses and for agricultural households to enter the city, resulting in hampering the four modernizations construction and causing vehement dissatisfaction on the part of the vast ranks of the masses. In order to educate these comrades themselves, educate the vast ranks of party members and cadres, do a good job in exemplifying and enforcing strict party discipline, and salvage the party's influence, it was entirely necessary for the provincial party committee and regional party committee to deal with them severely.

Our party is the advanced contingent of China's working class; every Communist, irrespective of the post he occupies, is a public servant of society and a servant of the people. He has only the duty to serve the people diligently and no right to seek privilege in politics and in his life. At any and all time he must place the interest of the people, and the interest of the state in the foremost position, and prepare at any and all time to sacrifice his individual interest or even life to defend and protect the interests of the party and the people; under no circumstances it is permissible for them to use the office conferred upon them by the party and the people to seek private gains, to damage the public in order to benefit himself, he is not going to be accommodated by party discipline and state law and should hence be punished accordingly.

The fact that comrades such as Wang Yueqing and others have made such mistakes tells us once more that we can definitely not underestimate the remnant poisons of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Out of their need to usurp party and state power, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" unscrupulously trampled party discipline and party law under their feet, spread corrupt ideas to poison our party members and cadres, and hence caused the working style of our party to sustain serious damage. After the smashing of the "gang of four," the party's fine traditions and working style were restored and exalted. But the remnant poison of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has still not been eliminated entirely; the corrupt ideas they spread, such as "power is everything," "power does not become defunct after a certain period," etc., are still functioning in the minds of some of our comrades; the erroneous conduct on the part of comrades such as Wang Yueqing and others is an example. There are also people who have made mistakes similar to those of Comrades Wang Yueqing, etc. In our party there are indeed some comrades in whose minds the word "self" swells to especially inflated proportions; they want to take advantage of the status of the party in power to reap some "benefits," thinking that "when one is in office, one usually has many friends, but when one is out of office, one does not even have too many relatives; thus they take the office conferred upon them by the party and the people as their capital to make private profits, to fatten their own pockets at the expense of the public, feeling no shame but even assuming a sense of glory. Whatever might be the interest of the party, the interest of the people, or the interest of the state is not at all registered in their eyes. No matter how often the party Central Committee repeats its prohibition against using one's office to seek private gains, they hear nothing and continue to do what they please. Some use their power to grab materials, connive with people at home and abroad, and turn around to sell the goods of the state in order to make instant profits. Some take advantage of their authority to approve the use of money, the use of materials, the use of foodgrains, the establishment of households, the recruitment of workers, and their power to approve the departure from ports and trips abroad to accept gifts and bribes. Some illegally occupy people's land, and use the materials, vehicles and manpower of the state and the collectives to build their own houses at the official prices or even gratis. Some violate established policies and regulations to move relatives and and friends from the countryside into the towns and cities to establish their households there, to have them consume commercial crops, to help relatives and friends get admitted into schools and obtain jobs, or get promotions and obtain special privileges. Some appropriate public funds to invite people and buy gifts, wine and dine to their hearts' content. Some turn public into private possessions, make use of public things, etc. We must discover and expose such lawless conduct detrimental to the interests of the party and the state, deal with it severely with no appeasement or accommodation whatsoever.

To rectify the party's working style, make the party's discipline strict, strengthen and improve the party's leadership, and elevate the party's fighting stamina is an urgent task that lies before us. "Some Regulations Concerning Inner-Party Political Life" requires that "comrades of the whole party must exert their revolutionary spirit, thoroughly eliminate the remnant poison of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four,' stamp out various interferences, and do a good job in this great undertaking of maintaining party discipline and party law and exemplifying well the party's working style which concerns the success or failure of the four modernizations and the future and destiny of the party and the state." For this reason, party organizations at all levels must convey to all our party members the decision of the provincial party committee and regional party committee to deal with the mistakes made by Comrades Wang Yueqing and others, combine with the substantiation of the spirit of the Fifth Plenary of the 11th Party Central Committee and the study of the "Regulations" and the revised draft of the Party Constitution, and develop relevant discussions, so as to carry out an education on party style and discipline among the vast ranks of the party members and cadres. Every Communist Party member, especially the party's leading cadre, must absorb a lesson from the mistakes of Comrades Wang Yueqing and others and take it as a warning, and proceed to check against and inspect his own work, thinking and style according to the requirements of the "Regulations." Whatever is not in accord with the requirements he must take the initiative to correct, so as to do his best to become a qualified party member. Those who have made serious mistakes but insist on going on without repentance must be severely dealt with.

Wang Yueqing, Others Punished

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 80 p 1

[Report by the Reporting Group, Regional Party Committee for Inspecting Discipline: "Ignoring Party Discipline, Using Office To Seek Private Gains: Former Secretary of Chengmai County Party Committee Wang Yueqing and Others Are Severely Dealt With"]

[Text] The Hainan Regional Party Committee recently made a decision and, with the approval of the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, proceeded to deal severely with the mistakes on the part of former secretary of the county party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of Chenghai County Wang Yueqing, deputy secretary of the county party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee Zeng Xiangji, and former member of the standing committee of the county party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee Wu Xianming in becoming, while in office, seriously oblivious of organization and oblivious of discipline, and in violating the party's policies, using their office to illegally expropriate other people's land, making use of the three major materials of the state to build their private houses, and approving at random the use of foodgrains, the establishment of households, and so on: 1) The punishment of dismissal from the office of secretary of the county party committee was meted out to Wang Yueqing; the punishment of serious inner-party warning was meted out to Zeng Xiangji and Wu Xianming. 2) The private houses built by Wang Yueqing, Zeng Xiangji and Wu Xianming were confiscated and put under the control of the housing and property departments; their construction expenses were given back to them by the housing and property departments according to actual expenditure. 3) The question as to Chengmai County's approval, in violation of established policies and regulations, of households that were moved into the city and coverted to the consumption of commercial crops and of workers recruited beyond the planned figure, it should be properly dealt with

according to the spirit of the provisions of pertinent central and provincial documents. 4) The situation about how mistakes of Comrades Wang Yueqing, Zeng Xiangji and Wu Xianming were dealt with was circularized within and without the party, so that it could be combined with the study and carrying out of the "Regulations" in the conduct of a serious education among the vast ranks of the party members and cadres to arrest this devious wind and to exemplify well the party's good working style.

Comrades Wang Yueqing, Zeng Xiangji and Wu Xianming originally lived in separate public apartments; yet they still took advantage of their office to illegally expropriate other people's land and made use of the state's three major materials to build their separate private houses. Comrade Wang Yueqing occupied 339.56 square meters of land and built 228.17 square meters of housing; Comrade Zeng Xiangji occupied 328.9 square meters of land and built 157.55 square meters of housing; Comrade Wu Xianming occupied 387.79 square meters of land and built 254.8 square meters of housing.

In 1971, the Guangdong provincial revolutionary committee already prescribed: an expropriation of 10 mu and more of farm land must be submitted to the provincial revolutionary committee for approval. But after only a little discussion among members of the standing committee, Comrades Wang Yueqing and others immediately took it upon themselves to use the pretext of "constructing dormitories for the cadres and staff members and workers: and set the condition of an exemption of the purchase of 4,052 jin of public grains, and illegally expropriated 42.49 mu of land (of which 15 mu were water fields) from the Zhongzhai Brigade in Chengcheng Commune to build private houses for themselves and other cadres (while collecting the prices on the lot areas allocated). Only afterwards did they submit reports to the provincial and regional revolutionary committees. The provincial and regional revolutionary committees both gave clear replies expressing disagreement with their expropriation of the land; but they still ignored the opinions of the superior levels and did as they pleased. When their houses were still not built and when they were just getting started in construction, in March 1979, the principal leading cadre of the regional party committee sought repeatedly to criticize and stop them. But they were oblivious of organization and discipline; on the one hand, they conveyed the opinion of the leading cadre of the regional party committee to cadres from the bureau and upward at the county level of organs, and even issued a circular in the name of the county revolutionary committee to request the cadres to stop constructing private houses on the expropriated land; yet on the other hand, they continued to build their own houses. During the construction they took advantage of their office to fatten their own pockets at the expense of the public; through various channels and in the name of public use, and according to the prices for public use or even gratis, they appropriated the three major materials, vehicles and manpower of the state and the collectives. Comrade Wang Yueqing requested 29 tons of cement, 1.27 tons of steel bars, and 9.44 cubic meters of lumber. Comrade Zeng Xiangji used 16 tons of cement, 860 kilograms of steel bars, and 2.2 cubic meters of lumber. Comrade Wu Xianming used 25 tons of cement, 4.48 tons of steel bars, and 5.71 cubic meters of lumber. These materials that they requested were mostly bought at the price for public use, with surcharges added to the purchase of such cement and steel bars by private individuals exempted. They mobilized vehicles from units such as factories, communes, farms, official organs, troops, and petroleum teams to transport materials for themselves, to some of these vehicles they paid no transportation fees; to some, they paid only gasoline costs; and some were simply used gratis. For example, Comrades Wang Yueqing and Wu Xianming repeatedly requested vehicles from the Nanhai petroleum team without

paying any transpo..ation fees. They both asked only once for one 15-ton truck each to transport cement for them from Chahe cement plant; the round trip was 336 kilometers and the transportation fee for each was more than 450 yuan (not counting the cost for the trip back after unloading), but not a single penny of this was paid by them. Besides, they also used lumber from some farms, communes and production brigades gratis.

The Party Central Committee has repeatedly issued the order to strictly control the moving of population from the countryside into the cities. But Comrades Wang Yueqing, Zeng Xiangji and Wu Xianming ignored the relevant regulations and took advantage of their office to approve at random the use of foodgrains and the establishment of households. Since 1978, Comrades Wang Yueqing and others have issued approval slips to the relevant departments to handle as many as 66 households with 224 persons, of countryside population in their entry into the city to establish themselves there, under such approval, there were 69 households, with 231 persons, converted to the consumption of commerical crops, and 42 workers recruited beyond the planned figure.

Most of these foodgrains, households and workers recruited beyond the planned figure they approved were not in accord with established policies and regulations; some of them were approved as a measure of private favor, for the purpose of striking up desired relations, or for making private gains. Under the influence of Comrades Wang Yueqing and others, other leading cadres of the county party committee (except certain individuals) also followed suit by issuing approval slips at random. In April 1979, in particular, foodgrain departments at the superior level discovered that the problem of countryside population moving into the city was very serious, and had already pointed this out to the county party committee in time; but they continued to approve at random. In May, under the presiding of a deputy secretary of the county party committee, they approved, in the fashion of a commando raid, as many as 107 households, with 280 persons, to enter the city in one single session. This resulted in large contingents of countryside population entering the city. Thus in the first 8 months of 1979 alone, people entering the city exceeded the controlled target for the whole year by 15 times, and workers recruited also exceeded the planned figure by more than 1,000 persons. Apart from these, Comrades Wang Yueqing and Wu Xianming also used their office to take possession of public things and turn them into private possessions. Wang Yueqing took possession, from his public office, of two radios, two electric fans, one three-use machine; he also used a watch valued at more than 500 yuan and a bicycle of the Phenix Brand to exchange a watch valued at more than 900 yuan from a physician who had just returned to work after the policies were put into effect, thus taking advantage of the latter. Wu Xianming took possession of a three-use machine (now returned) and one bass speaker.

The mistakes made by Comrades Wang Yueqing and others were repeatedly investigated, and thus verified, by the commission for inspecting discipline of the Nanhai regional party committee in conjunction with other concerned departments. The standing committee of the regional party committee conducted serious discussion twice on this, and then made the decision to deal with them and also report it to the provincial party committee for approval. The decision pointed out that, as leading cadres of the county party committee and at a time when the Party Central Committee repeatedly stressed the restoration and exaltation of the party's fine traditions and working style and when the focus of work of the whole party was being shifted to socialist four modernizations construction, Comrades Wang Yueqing, Zeng Xianji and Wu Xianming chose not to lead the masses well in working on four modernizations construction with one heart and one mind, but to indulge in using their office to seek private gains,

seriously ignore organization and discipline in violation of the party's policies and regulations, and thus create a very bad influence. Their mistakes are serious. As the principal leading cadre of the county party committee, Comrade Wang Yueqing must bear the main responsibility in this regard; Comrades Zeng Xiangji and Wu Xianming must also bear certain responsibilities. After criticism and assistance were rendered to them by the organization, they recognized their own mistakes and financially also made some refund and repayment. In view of their mistakes and their recognition of them in their attitude and in order to educate them and to educate the vast ranks of the party members and cadres, exemplify well the party's good working style, rigorously enforce party discipline, and elevate the party's fighting stamina, it was decided to deal with them severely. The regional party committee demanded that party organizations at various levels all combine with their study of "Some Regulations Concerning Inner-Party Political Life" and the revised draft of the new Party Constitution to develop discussions, and carry out a political and ideological education on party style and party discipline among the vast ranks of the party members. In the case of conduct in violation of party discipline on the part of party members and cadres, especially the party's leading cadres, who used their office to seek private gains, who fattened their own pockets at the expense of the public, and who built private houses and approved the use of foodgrains and establishment of households, etc., effort must be made to seriously inspect and severely deal with them accordingly.

The decision also pointed out, the other two deputy secretaries of the Chengmai County Party Committee also bore certain responsibilities in the handling of questions such as illegal expropriation of land and random approval of the use of foodgrains and establishment of households; they were required to make profound self-examination.

The decision finally required all party organizations and party members at various levels, especially leading cadres, to absorb lessons from the mistakes of Comrades Wang Yueqing and others, take them as a warning, and seriously study the "Regulations" and the revised draft of the new Party Constitution and thereby check against and inspect their own work, thinking and style; whatever is found not in accord with requirements must be actively corrected. In the case of those whose mistakes are found to be serious but who insist on continuing their ways, serious punishment must be meted out to them.

(Reporting Group, Regional Party Committee)

9255
CSO: 4005

EXTRAVAGANT EATING, DRINKING BY CADRES CRITICIZED

Reasons for Prevalence

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by Shi Zaichun [2457 6528 2507]: "Why Can't the Practice of Extravagant Eating and Drinking Be Checked?"]

[Text] Following the implementation of the "Guiding Principles Regarding Inner-Party Life" within the whole party, the practice of extravagant eating and drinking everywhere has been checked in some degree but not totally stopped. Some of the units have varied their tactics so as to continue the practice of extravagant eating and drinking, using all sorts of pretexts and taking advantage of every opportunity. Why can't this unhealthy tendency be quickly checked? It is understood that the reasons are as follows:

1. The sense of law and discipline on the part of some party member cadres is becoming blunted. The Party Central Committee has long since repeated its injunctions on the issue of extravagant eating and drinking. They just will not listen, but persist in their old ways as before. Some of the units have made self-criticisms on this issue, but before long they continue to commit the same old mistakes. Some of the units have made self-criticisms on this issue, but before long they continue to commit the same old mistakes. Some of the units decided to correct the evil trends of party members at party delegate conferences, but soon afterward commemorative albums were distributed and large-scale dinner parties were held even before the conferences ended. Some of the party leaders spoke earnestly about party discipline at party delegate conferences, and immediately after that they indulged in extravagant eating and drinking regardless of party discipline.

2. Some of the leading bodies and leading cadres themselves are not upright. Whenever they visit lower units, they like to get someone to offer them food and drink. Some of the "inspection parties," "visiting groups," or "groups for conveying greetings and appreciation" dispatched by the leading bodies also indulge in extravagant eating and drinking by taking part in various "on-the-spot meetings," "appraisal meetings," or "exchange meetings" at various places. They eat and drink wherever they go. Some members of the operational departments with real powers frequently take the quality of the food provided as a basis for judging the achievements of departments at lower levels in order to determine if some of their requests can be approved. "Whatever is favored by the upper level is to be followed by the

lower level." If the leading bodies concerned at the upper level can do it this way, there is no reason why the lower level cannot!

3. Certain shortcomings exist in the present economic system. The source of raw materials and the market of products of some business departments, especially enterprises operated by the communes or the production teams, have not been put under the national plan. Therefore they have to find a way out by themselves and solicit help from potential backers. "To earn one's own living" is to seek for help from others. One who beseeches favors from others must "cater to others' likes," either by giving dinners or by presenting gifts. Some people have complained: "One cannot get things done without a feast, and one cannot conduct a heart-to-heart talk without a smoke." Anyone who wants to establish a relationship or to solicit business has to use public funds to entertain others, even though he knows very well that it is not right to do so.

4. The law is not rigidly enforced. Some of the units until this day believe that "eating and drinking do not violate the law," and that they are not a matter of concern. Therefore, they do not handle this matter in all earnestness or with a positive attitude. They want to delay action whenever possible, with a tendency of "dealing leniently with it." Usually only after such cases have been exposed one after another by the masses, or they are repeatedly urged by the upper-level organizations, do they start to move reluctantly to prepare a report of the findings in a perfunctory way, to circulate a notice of criticism, or to ask the person in question to make a self-criticism. These symbolic methods of handling the matter mean nothing to those who practice extravagant eating and drinking, and it seems that there are not many lessons to be learned here.

The practice of extravagant eating and drinking is a traditional pernicious habit left over by the old society and is very destructive and corrosive. Leading cadres should first set an example to check the trend of extravagant eating and drinking.

In order to check the trend of extravagant eating and drinking, it is necessary to enforce party discipline. All regulations within the party or any documents of the Party Central Committee or the State Council should be strictly enforced once they are formally promulgated. An attitude of liberalism is absolutely not permitted. All men are equal before party discipline. Everyone, regardless of who he may be, has to be investigated once he violates the regulations. Investigations should be made wherever such violations occur. Disciplinary action should be taken in accordance with party discipline, administrative orders, or the law, especially against those who violate the law and discipline knowingly or repeatedly. Financially, we would act in the spirit that the one who initiates the "idea" should pay for it, and that he should be asked to make payment before the date due as a rigid economic sanction against him. Unless such actions are taken, it seems impossible to check the practice of extravagant eating and drinking.

There are certain connections between the practice of extravagant eating and drinking and the present backward economy, as well as certain shortcomings that exist in the economic system. We have to adopt principles which are both rigorous and prudent in order to do a good job of reforming the economic system. Departments at upper levels should strengthen their guidance over economic departments at lower levels and help them solve their real difficulties. At the same time, it is also necessary to educate them to improve production through normal channels, such as

improving business administration, upgrading the quality of products, and strengthening cooperation among themselves. It is not advisable to take improper measures or engage in illegal transactions.

The practice of extravagant eating and drinking has become a force of habit. In order to really keep it in check, it is necessary for comrades of the whole party to take concerted action. It is necessary to start in every place, every unit, and every department. This unhealthy tendency is doomed if all of us take concerted and closely coordinated action.

Corrective Measures Taken

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by Guo Shuming [6753 7311 6900], Secretary of the Party Committee of Chengnan Commune, Xiaoshan County: "Looking at the Importance of Mass Supervision From the Checking of the Practice of Extravagant Eating and Drinking"]

[Text] For the purpose of implementing the "guiding principles" well in combating the evil trends of party members, it is necessary to subject party members themselves to supervision by the masses. The evil trends of party members cannot be corrected by adopting a closed-door attitude. In the practice of checking the tendency of extravagant eating and drinking, we have had a profound understanding of the truth of this.

Following the successive bumper harvests of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline products, and fishery in recent years, an unhealthy tendency of taking away work income from commune members, practicing extravagant eating and drinking, and giving dinners and presenting gifts prevails among a portion of party member cadres of our commune. Even more serious is the fact that, in some places, one cannot get things done without inviting cadres to eat and drink. This evil trend has impaired the fine tradition and style of the party, dampened the enthusiasm of the masses, and damaged the relationship between the party and the masses. In order to correct the style of party members, we are determined to check this evil trend. At the beginning, in consideration of the impact, we only educated the cadres in a general way. Although some cadres have made self-criticisms in the conference room, the evil trend still remains unchecked. Most cadres of our commune at the level of party branch member and above continue to indulge in extravagant eating and drinking. Once there was a banquet with more than 30 people in attendance. Some of the participants were dead drunk and threw up their dinner all over the ground, thereby creating a very bad impression among the masses. In view of this situation, at cadre meetings we have carried out serious criticism individually against those cadres who are habitually eating and drinking, and we have made it a rule that party member cadres are not allowed to practice extravagant eating and drinking under any pretext. Whoever violates this rule will be severely punished. We believe that the evil trend could thus be checked. However, things have not been that simple. Some of the cadres do not practice extravagant eating and drinking openly but privately, or not locally but at places other than their own. In the past 2 years, cadres of the Hongxing Brigade spent more than 3,000 yuan in the name of the "three supports" in indulging in extravagant eating and drinking.

It is not only positive education that has no effect, but the open criticism by name as well. Then, what measures on earth can check the practice of extravagant eating and drinking? We have discovered that the Yongfeng Brigade is extraordinary. They are upright. They do not indulge in extravagant eating and drinking. Brigade-operated enterprises do their business according to regulations. They do not take more than they are entitled to. Why? Because they have a set of systems to subject themselves to supervision by the masses. Informal discussions of commune members are regularly called by the party branch of the brigade to let the masses making comments on cadres, and general meetings of commune members are held regularly at which cadres have to report to the masses on the implementation of the system. By so doing, cadres conscientiously implement the system and the masses seriously supervise the cadres. This is why party members of this brigade are upright and the general mood of the masses is good. The practice of the Yongfeng Brigade has enabled us to understand that whatever one does has a bearing on the masses. To correct evil trends of cadres and to check the practice of extravagant eating and drinking, these must also be subject to supervision by the masses. For this reason, the party committee of the commune has conscientiously summed up the experience of the Yongfeng Brigade to extensively arouse the masses to supervise cadres in order to check the practice of extravagant eating and drinking. It has been decided that all cadres should conscientiously subject themselves to supervision by the masses. In turn, the masses are authorized to check up when they discover party member cadres indulging in extravagant eating and drinking or giving dinners or presenting gifts. They may put forward their reports in different forms for the party committee of the commune to handle. In this way, the extravagant eating and drinking habits of the cadres have been quickly checked. This year there has not been an instance of extravagant eating and drinking in the whole commune.

The practice of checking extravagant eating and drinking has enabled us to understand that a closed-door attitude is not the way to combat the evil trends of party members, and that correcting the evil trends of party members has a bearing on supervision by the masses. In accordance with the stipulations of the "guiding principles," we ask party member cadres to conscientiously put themselves under the supervision of the masses. The party committee of the commune is also asked to lead its members in setting an example. This year, there were several transfers to or from this commune, but on all of these occasions we did not indulge in extravagant eating and drinking. At the same time, we have severely punished those cadres who suppressed criticism by the masses and carried out retaliation. Huang Huanbiao [7806 3562 2871], a mechanic of the cement plant of the commune, put forward his criticism of a former party branch secretary and passed on the secretary's problems to the upper level leadership. This party branch secretary tried in every possible way to "give him tight shoes to wear" in order to carry out retaliation. Informed of this situation, the party committee of the commune thoroughly investigated the case and found many problems relating to this party branch secretary, such as utilizing public funds to practice extravagant eating and drinking for a long period of time, suppressing criticism, taking strong measures against the masses, and having an unhealthy lifestyle. This case has been properly dealt with. At the same time, Huang Hunabiao has been praised for his spirit of daringly criticizing and supervising cadres. Working in this way, a healthy tendency of daring to supervise and being willing to supervise has been created.

9560
CSO: 4005

JIANGXI RADIO COMMENT ON IMPROVING PARTY WORKSTYLE

HK0308l4 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Station commentary: "Truly Rectify the Party's Work Style"]

[Excerpts] Rectifying the party's work style is a major issue in strengthening and improving party leadership and enhancing the party's combat effectiveness. Comrade Yun recently pointed out with great acuteness that the question of the work style of the ruling party is related to the life or death of the party.

Due to the 10 years of great sabotage done by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the long period of interference by the ultra-leftist line, our failure to eliminate feudal privileged thinking, and ineffectiveness and mistakes in our own work, unhealthy trends are still rather serious in some areas and departments. Compared with the early post-liberation period, our party work style has not yet taken a fundamental turn for the better. There is now a lot of talk about this inside and outside the party and people have expressed profound concern and worry. This is fully understandable.

The recent work conference held by the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee seriously studied the question of correcting party work style, and demanded that party organizations at all levels throughout the province resolutely implement the spirit of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission forum and correct as soon as possible the most prominent unhealthy trends in the party that arouse greatest discontent among the masses. Efforts should be made to raise the party's prestige to near the pre-great cultural revolution level this year, to equal it next year, and to exceed it in 3 years. We must adopt resolutely and [illegible]y measures to strive to achieve this aim and promote party work style.

There are very many difficulties and very great resistance in the arduous struggle to correct unhealthy trends in the party. This resistance comes from all levels and all sides. However, these people are certainly only a few in number, and are isolated. Every party member, especially leading cadres and cadres of the discipline inspection departments, must eliminate fear, act with boldness, and wage resolute struggle against all unhealthy trends.

CSO: 4005

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON IDEOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION

HK021348 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 80 p 8

[Article by Fang Yan (2455 6056): "Transformation on the Basis of Seeking Truth from Facts"]

[Text] Since the 7 May cadre schools dominated by the ultra-leftist line of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and company were disbanded, the ruthless method of bringing about "ideological transformation" in the "capitalist roaders" have become a thing of the past! Today, with a correct ideological line, the way to better transform people's subjective world has become clear once more.

During those years, many comrades who went to the 7 May cadre schools had indeed the desire to transform their world outlook. They did physically labor enthusiastically and tried to find time to read the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. However, just when some people were still perplexed by "making revolution in the depths of one's soul" or were honestly feeling "an extremely great sense of guilt," they were locked up and subjected to the "all-round dictatorship." Some people said that detention was also a form of "transformation," but this transformation was cruel. After they were released, they looked at themselves in the mirror and saw that their faces looked famished and their hair has turned grey. Then, they learned about some worldly events which happened while they were in seclusion such as: Lin Biao had committed treason and killed himself in the process; a certain schoolmate in the cadre school had died.

What has been related was once considered "ideological transformation." Yet this is certainly not Marxist transformation.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four," particularly since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party has put forth the slogan of "emancipation of the mind." In a sense, this is also an ideological transformation. It demands that people transform their subjective world as they transform the objective world. The discussion on the criterion of truth, the implementation of the policy of "emancipate the mind, set the machine in motion, seek truth from facts and unite and look ahead," the putting forward and implementation of the four basic principles and the proclamation of the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" all contain basic demands concerning the transformation of the subjective world. The serious implementation of this spirit is equivalent to ideological transformation on the basis of seeking truth from facts.

Because we persist in ideological transformation on the basis of seeking truth from facts, we have become wiser than when we were during the 7 May cadre schools. For example, now we know that we must distinguish between transforming our ideology into materialism and transforming our ideology into idealism. We have come to realize better the meaning of Chairman Mao's saying that "the transformation of the exploiters and the transformation of the working class are things of two different natures." What we must uphold is transformation on the basis of seeking truth from facts.

One must constantly transform his subjective world to be able to become a materialist and not an idealist and to be able to uphold Marxism and not to reverse back to liberalism. We are against the kind of "transformation" advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" which persecuted cadres and intellectuals, but we are not against "ideological transformation" per se. Comrade Zhou Enlai's saying that "one is never too old to learn and transform oneself" can still serve as an important guide.

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'RADIO BA YI' ON 'COERCIVE STYLE' OF PRC LEADERS

OW0204l2 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] After the downfall of the "gang of four," meetings and newspapers inside and outside the party, commenting on the disasters in China in the past two decades, laid the blame mainly on subjectivism, adventurism, a patriarchal system and autocratic rule. But, very few people criticized the coersive style that is rooted deep in our party. This is because, first of all, many of our comrades are used to seeing this style and therefore are not sensitive to it; and second, any effort to deliberately emphasize the need for overcoming this shortcoming would be open to a suspicion of attacking a certain person in the central authorities by innuendo.

The coersive style is actually one of the main causes of the disasters suffered by our party, our army and the people of the whole country. The establishment of the people's commune, the launching of the "great leap forward" campaign, the "blowing of communist wind," "smelting iron and steel in a big way" and antirightist activities, and the cultural revolution were forcibly imposed on the whole party and people of the whole country by a person or persons.

The coersive style remained unchanged and caused similar serious results after Chairman Mao died. For example, the Sino-Vietnamese war, which was opposed by the majority of people at two meetings of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission, was called by Deng Xiaoping as a move to "kill the chicken to frighten the monkey" and to give Vietnam a lesson. As the results of our army's intrusion into and withdrawal from Vietnam, some 45,000 commanders and fighters were killed or wounded; state plans were disrupted, causing grave financial deficits.

The peculiar relationship between China and the United States has created a de facto two-Chinas situation. The serious losses through blind imports of equipment and machinery complexes from the capitalist countries are already well-known to all. The masses of people and cadres have suffered even more serious damages by the increase of farm products and byproducts, which has caused inflation and soaring prices. A double digit increase of the commodity price index in other countries is already a serious matter. But in our country, prices of some goods have risen by 20 to 30 percent. Cadres and people share a common feeling that now 1 yuan is only worth half a yuan.

Moreover, the trial of the former principal leaders of our army has also been forcibly conducted in accordance with the instructions of Deng Xiaoping and two

other comrades. Many comrades of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission have raised doubts and suspicions regarding the Lin Biao incident and pointed out that many of the frameups were concocted by Kang Sheng, Wang Dongxing and Zhang Chunqiao. Huang Yongsheng and others merely acted on orders. They committed serious mistakes but should have no criminal responsibility. However, Comrade Deng Xiaoping does not agree.

It should be noted that the coersive style of the comrades in the central authorities has influenced many local and military leaders. For example, when some provinces had difficulty delivering hogs to other provinces some time ago, many county CCP committee leaders forced the masses of people to eat "patriotic meat." Regardless of commune members' economic condition, they were forced to buy a certain amount of meat in accordance with the number of people in each household. Some commune members with a large families but few laborers did not know whether to laugh or cry when they were forced to buy 50 to 60 jin of meat at once.

The coersive style reached an unreasonable extent in family planning. For example, when Comrade Zhao Ziyang was in charge of work in Sichuan, many localities in the province, in accordance with Comrade Zhao Ziyang's instruction, made it a rule to send a doctor to live with a commune member's family after his wife gave birth to a first child in order to sterilize her. The commune member was asked to pay 1.6 yuan per diem to the doctor until the sterilization was performed on the wife.

As the old saying goes, those in subordinate positions will follow the examples set by their superiors. The coersive style was and still is one of the main causes of the disasters suffered by our party, our army and the people of the whole country.

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BRIEFS

FIFTH YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The second session of the Nationality Committee of the Fifth Yunnan People's Congress was held in Kunming from 22 to 24 December to convey the spirit of the second session of the Nationality Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress and insure the legal rights of the minority nationalities in Yunnan. The participants have seriously listened to the message conveyed by Zhang Zishai, chairman of the Nationality Committee of the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress. After studying the various relevant documents, the participants have vigorously discussed the legal rights of the nationalities in the province in accordance with the actual situation in the province. Zhang Zishai presided over the session. Sun Yuting, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Yunnan People's Congress, also attended the session and spoke. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 80 HK]

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

POPULATION CONTROL MEASURES URGED FOR BEIJING

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Zhou Hongduo [0719 7703 6995]: "The Population of Beijing Should Not Exceed 10 Million"]

[Text] In response to the call of the Party Central Committee for control of the population of our country, and to attain the strategic target set forth by the Party Central Secretariat that "at no time in the future should the population of Beijing exceed 10 million," the Beijing Municipal Population Society from 3 to 5 October held its first annual meeting and its second theoretical discussion on population. At the meeting, more than 150 delegates emancipated their thinking, freely expressed their views, and earnestly discussed such problems as the population of China, the population of Beijing, the quality of the population, and population and the economy.

The meeting strongly pointed out that according to the characteristics of the capital, the size of its population should not be too large and the density of its population should not be too great. As a political, scientific, and cultural center, its population requirement is not quantity but mainly quality. But the present situation in Beijing Municipality is very different from the foregoing requirement. In quantity, by the end of 1979 it had reached 8.71 million people, including 57 percent urban population and 43 percent rural population. In the age composition of the population, 25.2 percent was under 15, and 56.2 percent was between 16 and 50. This shows that the majority of people have reached childbearing age. According to the estimate of departments concerned, if no decisive measures are taken, by 1990 the population will exceed 10 million. How can this be? The meeting stated that first, for a long time in the past, the increase in the population was never interfered with and not controlled. According to statistics from 1950 to 1960, in those 11 years there was an increase of 3.18 million people; on average the annual increase was 289,000 people. During this period, the natural rate of increase of population was an average 26.7 percent. In 4 of these 11 years, the rate of increase exceeded 30 percent. The mechanical increase of population was about half the total increase. Secondly, the enforcement of planned parenthood came too late. In the early 1950's, people were encouraged to bear more children, so that by 1963 the natural rate of population increase had reached 35.3 percent. As enforcement of planned parenthood came too late, the natural increase of population reached 3.53 million people in 30 years. Thirdly, the turbulent political and economic situations resulted in large numbers of people coming in and moving out of this municipality. In the past 30 years, the cumulative total of

people coming in was 5.37 million and that of people moving out was 4.33 million; the net increase thus was 1.04 million. During the 10-year period of turmoil, from 1971 to 1976 alone 500,000 people moved in. Fourthly, by arbitrary administrative means, areas surrounding the capital which at the time had no social and economic connections with it were incorporated into Beijing Municipality, even sometimes with difficulty. In 1958 alone, the expansion of municiapl boundaries on two occasions increased the population by 2.18 million people. Fifthly, after liberation, Beijing Municipality laid the emphasis of reconstruction on industry--particularly on heavy industry, which employed a large number of workers--and thus accelerated the mechanical rate of increase of the population of Beijing Municipality.

In the past 30 years, as we did not pay full attention to the special features and conditions of the capital, the population of Beijing Municipality developed too quickly and on a too large scale, and the development of our national economy could not cope with it. To change this situation, it is necessary to control the population of the capital within 10 million at all times. The meeting held that it is necessary to pay serious attention to planned parenthood, advocate widely the birth of only one child per married couple, straighten out one's thinking, intensify the work of propaganda, and do well the work of child care. At the same time, we must exercise strict control over the mechanical increase of the population of Beijing Municipality. Some organizations which have been established unsuitably in Beijing, or factories which obstruct environmental sanitation, should be moved out without exception. Effective economic measures should be taken against those people or factories that fail to move out as they should. We should also energetically develop satellite cities and towns and continuously disperse the population of Beijing. Satellite cities and towns should have their own distinguishing features, where the same lines of trade may concentrate to some extent. It may also be possible to build cities of science and cultural areas, or to build tourist towns of Beijing's real mountains and rivers and places of historic interest and scenic beauty. In a word, we must make full use of all advantages and build satellite cities and towns of our capital as quickly as possible. This is an important channel for dispersing the population of the capital. In conclusion, the meeting made a proposal to set up quickly an authoritative organ jointly run by the central party, government and army organizations, and Beijing Municipality for the control of incoming personnel, and to stipulate conditions for personnel to come into Beijing. As regards the necessity of transferring personnel to Beijing, we must persist in the principle of reciprocity, sending one person out in exchange for one person coming in; otherwise, nobody can be allowed to come to Beijing.

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LABOR INSURANCE, 'OLD AGE CARE' SYSTEMS DISCUSSED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Dai Yuqing [2071 3768 1987]: "Labor Insurance and Planned Parenthood"]

[Text] In his speech at the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, Comrade Hua Guofeng pointed out clearly: "In the interest of the people themselves, it is essential that the promotion of family planning should continue." To do the work of family planning well and to control the rate of population increase, we must pay serious attention to and do well the work of labor insurance, and truly achieve "old age care." However, due to certain shortcomings in our economic system, the labor insurance system has not yet been instituted in our vast rural areas, and the question of "old age care" has not yet fundamentally reached a solution. If the policy of "one couple, one child" is carried out in the countryside, after several decades a couple will take care of four old persons. It is very clear that this economic burden will be very heavy. If we do not adopt economic measures, the rural population, which constitutes 80 percent of our total population, will still increase on a large scale in the coming decades, bringing about tremendous pressure on the construction of the four modernizations.

At present, in our enterprise units of whole people's ownership and in most enterprise units of collective ownership, "old age care" is guaranteed by the retirement system. The state has enforced "compulsory insurance," and every year it has deducted, as the source of the pensions, insurance funds according to a fixed scale from the wealth created by staff members and workers. As most staff members and workers taking labor insurance are in the prime of life, they do not need their pensions for the time being. Therefore, a small portion of the insurance funds taken from them can be used to pay old people deprived of working ability as pensions, while the other major portion can be invested in construction enterprises so as to bring into play the beneficial results of investment. Labor insurance not only solves the problem of old age care but also has the effect of collective savings, thus being beneficial to both the people and the state. As the enterprise units of whole people's ownership and collective ownership enforce the system of labor insurance, it gives the work of family planning a reliable economic foundation. As seen from the statistics, there is a fairly great difference between the growth rate of the urban population and that of the rural population. In Shanghai Municipality, which has a higher cultural level, the natural growth rate of the population in 1978 dropped to 5.7 percent, which was far lower than the growth rate of the rural population.

There are favorable conditions in our rural areas for the introduction of labor insurance, because labor insurance is, in essence, a cause of collective welfare of "one for all, and all for one." In the population structure, the greater the number of middle-aged and young people with working ability, the greater will be the source of funds for labor insurance; while the fewer the number of old people who are deprived of their working ability, the smaller will be the expenditures out of labor insurance [funds]. At present, the composition of our population is getting younger. The average age of our citizens is 21, which is lower than the world average age level of 22.9 years. Our old people over 65 constitute only 4.6 percent of our total population. The number of able-bodied people far exceeds the number of people without working ability. As seen from the trend of population growth in the coming decades, the composition of our population will not be getting older very quickly. At present in the whole country, people under 30 constitute about 65 percent of the total population, amounting to some 630 million, including about 340 million people from 0 to 15 years of age who constitute 35 percent of the total population. After several decades, these people will be in the prime of life and become a labor reinforcement. Even by that time, the income from labor insurance funds will be certainly greater than the expenditures.

What deserves our study is the fact that there will be a contradiction between the system of labor insurance in our rural areas for total socialization and our existing rural economic system. What can we do? We suggest first the enforcement of compulsory insurance, and then the stipulation of a minimum insurance payment. With an annual income above this minimum, one may be exempted from the deduction of the insurance f e for the current year. When one's annual income again exceeds the minimum, one must again start to pay for insurance. As rural production is usually restricted by natural conditions, the harvest is not uniform in various places. A production team that is rich this year may suffer natural disasters and become poor next year, while a production team that was poor last year may become rich from a good harvest. From an analysis of the general average, all production units will pay more or less the same insurance fee. In this way, it will not only be possible to enforce the system of labor insurance in the whole society, but it will also be possible to show consideration for actual difficulties arising from the inequality between the poor and the rich, thus helping to protect the enthusiasm of the broad peasants.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

WHO SPECIALIST STRESSES NEED FOR MATERNAL, CHILD CARE

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Consider Eugenics in Planned Parenthood"]

[Text] Reporter Gu Ronglu [7357 2837 4389] and correspondent Xu Zhengyi [1776 2973 0308] have learned from departments concerned that as various factors have impaired the quality of our population, the number of people with congenital stupidity (mentally retarded) and hereditary diseases has exceeded 10 million. For this reason, your reporter paid a visit to Zhang Peizhu [1728 0160 3796] for an interview on the question of promoting the study of eugenics. She is a maternity and child care specialist and consultant of the World Health Organization and the head of the International Peace Maternity and Child Care Center of the China Welfare Institute. She said the study of eugenics is a subject which should attract immediate attention in the work of promoting planned parenthood. This serious matter, which is related to the health of our coming generations, should cause concern to society as a whole.

Zhang Peizhu believes that we must not only control the quantity but also improve the quality of the population. This is an important topic of study for specialists concerned at home and abroad in recent years. It proves that eugenics is of extremely important significance. She said that although acquired training and "intelligence developing" education can make up some congenital deficiencies, natural predisposition is still the important link which decides human vitality, and this should not be overlooked. For the improvement of the quality of the population, it is necessary to exercise health care for the mother from the first day of her pregnancy. The prognosis of fetal health will prevent the birth of babies with congenital malformation or hereditary diseases.

While discussing the factors that affect the quality of population, Zhang Peizhu explained that congenital and hereditary diseases constitute the principal cause of defective babies. Parents with morbid genes not only can transmit hereditary diseases to their children but also can pass them on from generation to generation. The marriage of close relatives is also one of the important causes for the spreading of hereditary diseases. According to medical statistics, the incidence of recessive hereditary diseases, including dementia, from marriages of close relatives is 150 times higher than that among freely married couples. Furthermore, waste gas, wastewater, and industrial residue (the three wastes), noise pollution, pesticides, farm chemicals, and misuse of antibiotics and other medicines during early pregnancy will also impair the quality of the fetus.

Zhang Peizhu suggested ways of conducting prognoses of fetal health and giving birth to fewer and healthier children.

First of all, we must pay attention to the education of young people on sex and physiological health, and advocate premarital guidance and examination. From premarital guidance and examination, it may be found that both parties suffer illness that makes them not suitable for marriage, and they can be persuaded not to get married. Premarital guidance may also reveal a family history of hereditary diseases and of marriages of close relatives, and promptly may discover hereditary diseases and defects in order to receive treatment, seek guidance after marriage, and make preparations for planned parenthood.

Next, we must pay attention to health care for the period surrounding childbirth (for both mother and child) and the prognosis of fetal health in order to reduce the death rate of fetuses and newborn babies in the period surrounding childbirth (from the late stage of pregnancy to a certain period after childbirth). The main causes of the death of fetuses and babies are malformation, oxygen deficiency, and premature delivery, with malformation the most common cause of death of newborn babies. Most cases of fetal malformation occur in the early stage of pregnancy; therefore, the medical organs of maternity and child care are required to strengthen their work of health protection for mothers during the period of pregnancy. Pregnant women should immediately register with local health centers, which will keep a card file for them. In big and medium-size cities and in places with favorable conditions, hereditary consultation clinics should be established, and new diagnosis techniques should be used to carry out antenatal examination for congenital malformation and hereditary diseases. When necessary, the pregnancy of a malformed fetus should be terminated as early as possible. In the maternity hospital, the pregnant mother should be placed under constant observation for the protection of her unborn baby. We should make sure that every baby born is healthy, strong, and intelligent.

In addition, we should establish an efficient contingent for maternity and child care. Zhang Peizhu proposed that medical colleges should set up a speciality of maternity and child care for the training of a large number of health personnel for women and children, with secondary vocational qualifications and higher professional standards. She also stated that leaderships at all levels should show concern for the health of pregnant women, particularly after the first 3 months of their pregnancy, and make proper arrangement for their work so that they can avoid contact with any harmful substances.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANGHAI TEACHERS UNIVERSITY ADOPTS 5-YEAR SYSTEM

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 80 p 3

[Article: "The East China Teachers University Tries Out 5-Year System for Two Departments of Physics and Chemistry"]

[Text] With the approval of the Ministry of Education, the East China Teachers University, starting this year, is trying out a 5-year system for new students enrolled in its departments of physics and chemistry. During the first year, the students will concentrate their study in foreign languages and the Han language.

The university changed the school system of its two departments of physics and chemistry to 5 years in order to implement a concrete measure of the National Conference on the Work of Teacher Training. Most new students in their first year are under 20, are full of energy, and have a good memory. After a year's intensive study of foreign languages, they will be basically qualified for reading (to understand common essays) and writing (to write short articles close to the content of the textbooks). On this initial basis, when they later change to vocational study they will be able to read materials in foreign languages and original editions of teaching materials, even learn a second foreign language, and further consolidate and improve their knowledge of foreign languages. The improvement of their knowledge of the Han language will also contribute to their study of foreign languages and vocational subjects. To guarantee the smooth progress of the experiment in the physics and chemistry departments, the university has laid down special teaching plans for foreign languages and the Han language, transferred some teachers to these departments, selected teaching materials of foreign languages and the Han language, and also acquired more reference books, teaching reference materials, and equipment for teaching electricity and chemistry. Moreover, they have also taken into consideration the teaching of foreign languages after the first year, in coordination with the vocational study in these departments.

The East China Teachers University runs its regular courses under a 4-year system. In the past, when new students entered the university, they were taught foreign languages in a decentralized way at each grade year by year. The number of hours for teaching was limited, progress was slow, and the students could not concentrate their effort on the study. This long experience proved that most students could not qualify themselves in foreign languages, and that later on they even forgot what they learned because of lack of practice. As regards lessons in the Han language, these were taught in only a few courses in the departments of liberal arts; in some

cases, the Han language was taken only as an elective course. Therefore, this affected the students' ability to improve their writing and reading. Proceeding from the practical needs of conducting teachers training well, raising the level of teaching and research, and building a contingent of Red and expert teachers, the East China Teachers University proposed to try out this reform of its school system.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SCHOOLS IN SHANGHAI, HANGZHOU TAUGHT BY LEARNED ELDERS

Noted Accounting School Reopens

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Well-Known Li Xin Accounting School Resumes Classes in Shanghai"]

[Text] The Li Xin Accounting School, well-known among our accounting circles, recently resumed its classes in Shanghai. This school, which had once earned very high creditability, will from now on be able to train qualified accounting personnel for the cause of the four modernizations.

This accounting school was established in 1928 by Mr Pan Xulun [3382 1645 0243], who had devoted all his energies to the school. The school name of Li Xin [4539 0207] was taken from the text of the "Confucian Analects": "If the people have no faith in their rulers, there is no standing for the state." The school had trained successively some 100,000 talented persons in accounting. After liberation, the Li Xin School achieved even greater progress. In 1951, the school had 19,000 students in Shanghai alone. In 1952, with the readjustment of all colleges and university departments in the country, the Li Xin School was closed. After the smashing of the "gang of four," the party put forward the call to march toward the four modernizations. Mr Pan Xulun, at his advanced age of 88, understood that our country is in urgent need of accounting talent and made his proposal to resume operation of the Li Xin School. A group of his students, all over 60 in age, also said: "Even our old teacher is worried about accounting instruction in our country. We are willing to exert our utmost effort for this cause." They pledged to teach even without remuneration.

The Li Xin Accounting School has formed a committee of 11 members, including Pan Xulun, Ma Yixing [7456 0001 5887], Gu Shuzhen [7357 2885 2823], Duan Lipei [3008 0500 0160], Gu Fuyou [7357 4395 0147], and others. This school of professional training will formally open in October. Its nature is of a vocational college, its school system is 3 years, and it will train mainly "assistant accountants" and, on behalf of departments concerned, train special personnel in planning, statistics and the control of commodity prices and business administration, in connection with the vocational knowledge in finance and accounting.

Spare-Time School Established

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Sep 80 p 1

[XINHUA news release: "Zhejiang Provincial Committee of KMT Revolutionary Committee Establishes Spare-Time School"]

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial Committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee has established a Hangzhou Long March Spare-Time School, which is starting classes in September.

This school, situated in the Hangzhou Rui Jin Middle School, conducts classes in the evening. At present, it has more than 1,400 students, including mostly working personnel and also some unemployed young people. It trains mainly talents in accounting and foreign languages urgently needed by factories and enterprises.

Many of the KMT Revolutionary Committee members taking part in running the school are old people over 70 years of age. They are still working hard to train personnel for the four modernizations. They have visited factories and enterprises to find out what they expect from the school, and they have tried by every means to get teachers. An 80-year-old scientist, Zhou Jinsan [0719 6651 0005], who studied in Japan in his early years, has volunteered to teach the Japanese language. Tang Zhenxiang [3282 4394 4382], head of the English-language teaching and research group, and Chen Yuanshan [7115 0337 0810], head of the Japanese-language teaching and research group, are both learned elders who studied in the United States and Japan in their early years. Assistant professor Li Gengyao [2621 5087 3852], of the Department of Economics of Hangzhou University, also comes to give lectures. As the lineup of teachers is strong, many students have signed up for the entrance examination of this school.

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MIDDLE-AGED SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL LEAD IN ACHIEVEMENTS

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 80 p 1

[XINHUA dispatch: "Research Materials of Chinese Academy of Sciences Prove Middle-Aged Scientific and Technical Personnel Are the Backbone in Achieving Modernization of Science and Technology"]

[Text] A set of research materials of the Chinese Academy of Sciences shows that from 1978 to 1979, of the key scientific and technical personnel of some of the research units of the academy in the Beijing area who received awards for their important achievements in science and technology, 88 percent are middle-aged persons between 36 and 50. Therefore, it concludes that middled-aged scientific and technical personnel constitute the backbone in achieving the modernization of science and technology, and that special attention should be paid to improving their working and living conditions.

Recently, the achievements office of the planning bureau of the Chinese Academy of Sciences conducted an investigation of the ages of 179 key scientific and technical personnel of 28 winning units of the academy in the Beijing area who had received first and second grade awards for their important achievements between 1978 and 1979. The following data were obtained: 5 persons younger than 35, 2.8 percent; 43 persons from 36 to 40, 24 percent; 73 persons from 41 to 45, 40.9 percent; 42 persons from 46 to 50, 23.5 percent; 8 persons from 51 to 55, 4.5 percent; 5 persons from 56 to 60, 2.8 percent; and 3 persons older than 61, 1.7 percent.

These data show that among this group of key scientific and technical personnel who had received awards, there are 158 middle-aged persons from 36 to 50. The "peak" age bracket for scoring achievements is from 41 to 45, including 73 persons--constituting 40.9 percent.

This set of research materials states that most of these middle-aged key scientific and technical personnel of the academy were college graduates between 1958 and 1964. At present, their monthly pay generally ranges between 56 and 70 yuan. As a rule, they have old parents and young children to feed with their limited income. Moreover, most of them were assigned to jobs in which they are not specialized. To enable these scientific and technical personnel to play a greater role, it is necessary to pay special attention to the improvement of their working and living conditions.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PERSONS WITH FOREIGN LANGUAGE SKILLS SOUGHT OUT, EMPLOYED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Good Results Achieved in Assigning Work to Personnel With Foreign Language Capability Throughout the Country"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, personnel departments at all levels have conducted a general survey of personnel with foreign language capability throughout the country and, on this basis, have earnestly carried out the work of readjusting such personnel who were not employed in the line of their learning and also assigning jobs to such personnel who were unemployed. According to statistics of 14 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, including Jiangsu, Shanghai, Liaoning, and Guangdong, readjustment has been made for 2,574 foreign language personnel not employed in the line of their learning, and jobs were given to 3,959 unemployed foreign language personnel. In Jiangsu Province, the number of foreign language personnel who, through the readjustment, have returned to the profession they were trained for has reached 96 percent of the number of personnel who should be readjusted.

Personnel departments at all levels have found many ways to assign work to personnel with foreign language capability who are free and at leisure in society. In most cases, they are either recruited on the staff or engaged by appointment; otherwise, they set up a company or a network of translation services, organize a collective translation cooperative or group, render translation services on a commission basis, and so forth. Zhejiang Province tried to meet the requirements of the departments of foreign trade, industry, supply and marketing, aquatic products and others, so Hangzhou Municipality posted public notices for the recruitment of foreign language personnel. More than 1,800 people applied for the examination, and 330 of them were recruited after oral and written tests in translation and political and physical examinations. Among them, there were staff members and workers of enterprises of whole people's ownership or collective ownership, and also young people awaiting employment who were free and at leisure in society. Zhang Xinming [1728 2450 2494] got the highest marks in the examination--89 and 93 respectively for written and oral tests in translation. In 1966 he had gone to Ningxia to settle in the countryside and studied English persistently in his spare time. After he returned to Hangzhou, he got a blacksmith's job in the No 3 Cotton Weaving Mill. Zhang Yali [1728 0068 7787], a dispatcher for the Hangzhou Municipal Telecommunications Company, had specialized in the English language. In the past, she was not employed because of her relations with overseas Chinese, and so she repeatedly asked permission to leave the country. Now that she has been recruited to work in the provincial bureau of foreign trade, she has voluntarily withdrawn her application to leave the country and has pledged to make her contribution to the four modernizations of the motherland.

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